The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Another Desperate Attack on the Invaders Before Paris.

A Two Hours' Fight and Final Defeat of the French.

The Prussians Preparing Winter Quarters at Versailles.

By Balloon from Paris to Tours.

Effect of the Fall of Strasbourg.

Bazaine Prepared to Surrender Metz Conditionally.

The Prussians Must Restore the Imperial Government.

England Still Hesitating to Act on the Question of Mediation.

BEFORE PARIS.

Weak Points in the Defense—Prussians Disinclined to Attack—A Two Hours' Fight and Final French Defeat—Dispatch from King William.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The weak points in the defenses of Paris, which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly, are the heights of Sceaux, which approach the forts within 4,000 paces, the distance between the forts and the city being only 1,500 more; and the gaps on the western side north and south of Mont Valerien.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

TOURS, Oct. 1.—The Prussians seem disinclined to attack the city. They still occupy the heights at a respectful distance from the French forts. Whenever they see convoys or reconnoissances they open a fire with shot and shell. They have constructed an intrenched camp at Versailles, and seem to have gone into Winter quarters there.

Advices from Paris state that on the 26th a Prussian officer demanded the surrender of For D'Ivry, on the south side of the city. The commandant promptly refused.

The messenger of the Government from Tours had succeeded in entering Paris.

GRAND ATTACK FROM THE NORTH.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It is thought that the Prussians are preparing for a grand attack on Paris from the north at Gennevilliers. The Prussians now surrounding Paris are said to have received orders to keep outside the range of French guns. The French are clamorous to be led on a sortie.

A TWO HOURS' FIGHT.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—King WILLIAM has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA from his head-quarters, at Ferrieres, under date of yesterday:

"Early this morning the French troops of the line made a sortie against the troops of the Sixth Prussian Corps, while the Prussian Fifth Corps was attacked by three battalions. At the same time a brigade made a demonstration against the Eleventh Corps. At the end of two hours the French took shelter under the guns of the forts. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians."

AN EXTRAORDINARY WAR BULLETIN.

LONDON, Oct. 1—P. M.—A war bulletin, signed by M. GAMBETTA, the French Secretary of the Interior, is published extensively this morning, announcing that the Prussians have been routed; that Vincennes and Versailles have been retaken, with 6,000 prisoners, including Prussian staff officers and much artillery; and that communication between Paris and Rouen has been restored. The dispatch is generally thought to be spurious.

FALL OF A BRIDGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The French have a report that on Wednesday a bridge spanning the Oise at Creil gave way under the weight of Prussian cannon, which were moving across, whereby several of them were precipitated into the river. There was also some loss of life. The reports of fighting before Paris on Wednesday and Thursday are false.

Another Report of the French Attack—Gallantry of the Attacking Forces—The Final Defeat.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Versailles by way of Rouen, up to the 30th of September, have been received here, and contain the following news:

The spade work which has been going on quietly and vigorously for the past three or four days in the Crown Prince's army, was suddenly interrupted at 6 o'clock this morning by a sharp attack of the enemy. The French in force made a sortie from the city in the direction of Forts D'Issy and Montroug. They attacked the Sixth Corps, occupying the right of the Crown Prince's army, at the same time that another large force, said to be under the command of Gen. DUCROT, advanced from the direction of St. Cloud and attacked the Eleventh and Fifth Corps. The object of the attack was evidently to interrupt the works of the investing force. The French force drove the Prussians from their positions and occupied them before reinforcements could come up. Immediately after the attack commenced the Crown Prince and staff hastened from their quarters at Versailles to the field of action. The French troops advanced under the cover of a heavy fire from their forts, the advance posts of the Sixth Corps meantime falling back to the main line. After nearly three hours' hard fighting, during which the Prussian lines were unshaken, the French gave way before the heavy fire of artillery, retreating toward their forts. As soon as the backward movement commenced by the French, the Fifth German Corps took the offensive, vigorously following the retreating French, cutting off their flight, and capturing many prisoners. The French troops behaved better than on former occasions where they have attacked the Prussians, but they were compelled to retreat in disorder. The Prussian loss is roughly estimated at four or five hundred. Over four hundred prisoners were taken.

Every day increases the strength of the Prussian positions.

BY BALLOON FROM PARIS.

Arrival of an Aeronaut at Tours with Mails and Dispatches—Story of his Voyage—Aspect of Paris.

TOURS, Oct. 1.—M. TISSANDER, the aeronaut, has already arrived here from Paris. He publishes in the journals an interesting narrative of his balloon trip, and the situation of affairs in Paris at the time he left. He started from that city at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No Prussians were to be seen near Paris. A complete silence reigned about the city. There were no people to be seen on the roads leading to the city, and no boats of any kind on the river. On nearing Versailles the Prussians were observed in great numbers in camp.

RECEPTION FROM THE GERMANS.

M. TISSANDER dropped among them great numbers of the proclamation of the Government officers, which had been printed in the German language for that express purpose. The Germans opened a sharp fire on the balloon, but the range was too long and no damage was done. On arriving over Houdan, fifteen miles south-west of Mantes, the balloon began to fall, and M. TISSANDER was obliged to throw out ballast. Fortunately he had several packages of newspapers which answered the purpose, and he was not obliged to throw over his letters or sacrifice anything valuable. The balloon then rose rapidly, and was carried along to a point near Dreux, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, many miles west of the Prussian lines. M. TISSANDER descended slowly, until he came within hailing distance of a few peasants, whom he now saw for the first time. These assured him that there was no danger of capture, as no Prussians had yet been seen in the neighborhood. M. TISSANDER therefore alighted on reaching an open spot favorable to his project. The balloon was properly secured, and the letters, 25,000 in number, were placed in sacks and taken to the Post-office at Dreux, whence they will be forwarded in all directions wherever the lines of communication are uninterrupted. A special locomotive was placed at the command of M. TISSANDER, at Dreux, in which he came forward to Tours, with a large number of dispatches to the Government.

ASPECT OF PARIS.

Relative to matters in Paris he says: "The city is admirably defended. More than 500,000,000 soldiers are behind the walls. These are all well armed and disciplined. The firing from the forts has been so accurate that the Prussians have been baffled in their attempts to erect batteries. The city is perfectly tranquil. Nearly all the shops are open as usual, and the public squares are occupied by the troops, which are there drilled and exercised. The Boulevards next to the fortifications, and the Champ de Mars, in the western part of the city, have been given up to the barracks for the Garde Mobile. At 10 o'clock in the evening all the cafés are closed, and a constant watch is kept throughout the night. The forts are supplied with electric lights, which are found to be admirably adapted for guarding against surprises. There is neither butter nor fruit to be had anywhere in the city, and fresh meat will soon be scarce. There is, however, no lack or salted provisions, and of flour the supply is sufficient for six months."

A NEW MOVEMENT.

Bazaine Ready to Surrender Conditionally—Prussia to Restore the Imperial Government.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A correspondent writes from Berlin, Sept. 29, that the idea is strongly advocated that the surrender of Strasbourg is likely to produce a complete change in the war. It is said that BAZAINE is now willing to capitulate upon the offer by Prussia to restore the Imperial Government and order, and agree to peace. This meets with the support of the Imperialistic soldiers, and a majority of the bourgeois and peasants. Well-informed persons express the conviction that NAPOLEON or his son, under the Regency of the Empress, will be reseated on the throne.

AT THE EMPEROR'S QUARTERS.

Wilhelmshoehe is the rendezvous of distinguished guests of the Emperor. The hotel in the vicinity of the castle is crowded. The Emperor seems to be in perfect health, and makes daily excursions on foot and in his carriage, accompanied by several adjutants on horseback.

LONDON NOTES.

Newspaper War Reports—Russia for Peace—The Reds Getting Troublesome—The Prisoners of the Prussians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Moniteur* replys to Prussian reports about insubordination and shooting of Gardes Mobiles in Paris, by stories of mutinies among Baden regments at Versailles, and shooting of German soldiers. The reports of French successes in the neighborhood of Paris are as flatly contradicted by Prussian organs. The latest, about the retaking of Versailles by the French, is a complete invention.

RUSSIA.

I recommended you the other day to place no reliance on the statements of Russia's arming, as GORTSCHAKOFF's policy is to keep Russia out of war at present. We have now official contradiction of the statement that she is preparing for war. The purchase of an iron-clad from the United States is also denied.

A NEW PLAN.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN has published a plan of campaign, recommending the establishment of two vast training camps and two armies of diversion, destined to seriously harrass the besiegers of Paris and Metz.

The French Armies are reported to have commenced moving in the departments. But I am afraid their evolutions are confined to paper.

THE REDS.

The Red movement at Marseilles is gaining head.

THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Oct. 1—P. M.—The number of French prisoners in Germany is not short of 170,000. Of this number 110,020 are within the bounds of Prussia, 60,060 in the forts, and the others in open camps. The Cabinet Council has decided that the prisoners may be employed by persons not connected with the Military Department, and their wages will be prescribed by the district authorities, the daily labor of such prisoners not to exceed ten hours, and the work to be voluntary. The total number of trophies of war and prisoners, exclusive of those taken at Strasbourg, is 1 Marshal, 39 Generals, 3,810 officers, 123,990 men—not including 1,400 wounded at Sedan—15,400 horses, 57 eagles, 136 small standards, 887 guns, 102 *mitrailleuses*, 400 wagons, and an incalculable quantity of weapons, munitions, equipments, forage and commissary stores. The published tables of the Prussian casualties show 1,690 officers and 38,151 men killed and wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Telegraph* says the reasons for Gen. IGNATIEFF's departure from Constantinople were personal and not political....M. SERVAIS, the Minister of State and President of Luxembourg, is now at The Hague. It is said he is negotiating for the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia....M. FOURICHON has not resigned his place in the French Provisional Government, as has been reported.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Result of the Cabinet Council—Action in Regard to Mediation Again Postponed—Another Letter from Bulwer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The result of the Cabinet council, yesterday, according to the London *Times*, is the further postponement of the action of the Ministry in regard to mediation. The delay, however, cannot be of long duration. The tone of the *Times* itself, yesterday, shows that the Government must yield to public sentiment.

ANOTHER LECTURE FROM BULWER.

Another letter from BULWER appears in that paper this morning on the duty of England in this crisis. He declares as historical facts that if, when the Emperor NICHOLAS told Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR that he meditated marching his troops on the Principalities, England had firmly protested, he would not have taken that step; and that if she had protested against NAPOLEON III. undertaking this war, in the same manner, he would not have commenced it. Sir HENRY, therefore, deprecates the Ministerial policy of waiting for the good opportunities which may never arrive. R.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Voters and the Manner of Voting—Polls to be Open from 7 to 7.

TOURS, Oct. 1.—The official journal of the Republic, to-night, publishes a decree fixing the time for the election of the Constituent Assembly, and prescribing the manner in which the election is to be held. The total number of representatives is to be 750. These are to be elected by France alone. No provision has thus far been made for Algeria or the other colonies. The representatives are to be appointed on the basis of population. All Frenchmen who have arrived at the age of twenty-one, and who have been residents for six months of any commune, and whose names may be inscribed on the list of electors, will be entitled to vote. Prefects and Secretaries-General actually in office may be re-elected. The electors will vote at the chief lieu of the canton. The Prefects of the Departments may, however, under certain circumstances, (which are given at length in the original document,) divide the cantons in two or more election districts. The voting is to begin at 7 o'clock in the morning, Oct. 16, and end at 7 o'clock in the evening. The ballots are to be counted the same evening by a committee of at least six persons, who are to be named hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Daily Distribution of Meat in Paris—A Vote of Thanks to Jules Favre—Lyons Quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 27., via TOURS, Oct. 1.—The *Official Journal*, today, contains a decree from the Minister of Agriculture, ordering that the daily distribution of meat to the inhabitants shall consist of five hundred beeves and four thousand sheep. These are to be sold to the butchers on account of the State at certain fixed prices. The Academy has passed a vote of thanks to JULES FAVRE.

An official decree institutes a council of war for the Garde Nationale, as well as for the army. Gen. TROCHU has issued a prolamation on the subject of violating the domicilliary rights. Court-martials have been established at Vincennes and St. Denis. All thieving and attacks upon private property are summarily punished.

The peasants who fled to Paris on the approach of the Prussians from the east have asked permission to return to their homes. The Prussian General has refused, on the ground that his object is to starve out the city.

The town of Tournon is filled with German wounded. Most of them participated in the late unsuccessful attempt to capture Charenton.

Lyons is perfectly quiet.

Protection of Havre—The Lights and Buoys to be Restored in the Baltic and North Seas.

HAVRE, Oct. 1.—The French frigate *Impregnable* has arrived here. She will be stationed here permanently for the defense of the harbor and city. The *Protectrice* is cruising in the channel in the neighborhood.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN, in announcing the termination of the French blockade in the Baltic and North Seas, says all haste will be made to restore the lights, bouys and other facilities for foreign trade.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The bark *Pacha* has arrived at Hull from Hamburg. She reported having encounted no French blockaders or other obstacles.

Another Lot of the Emperor's Correspondence—He Intended to Return to Paris After the Second Defeat—Military Movements.

TOURS, Oct. 1.—The second lot of private correspondence, seized at the Tuileries, is published here today. Among the Imperial documents are dispatches to the Empress EUGENIE, showing that the Emperor had an intention to return to Paris after the second defeat of the French army. The papers also contain the revelations of the journey of ROUHER to the camp. The Provisional Government has issued orders for the arrest of GRANDPERRET and CONNEAU.

PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

PITHIVIERS, Sept. 30, via TOURS, Oct. 1.—Fifteen hundred Prussians now occupy this town. At Beaume the citizens have barricaded the streets and will defend themselves.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Prussians are approaching Maintenon, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire. Communication between that place and Chartres and Epernon has been suddenly destroyed.

The Civic Guard, which has recently been doing duty at Marseilles, has been disbanded.

ROUEN, Sept. 30, via TOURS, Oct. 1.—An engagement occurred near here yesterday between a body of French sharp-shooters and the Prussian scouts. The latter were driven off. Beauvals has been occupied by the Prussians.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Batavia*, which left Liverpool Sept. 20, and Queenstown Sept. 21, reached this port last night. Her advices were later by three days than those previously at hand.

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

The Hastening of the Elections—Policy of the Provisional Government.

M. JULES FAVRE has issued a circular, dated Sept. 17, in order to explain the decree which hastens the elections to the Constituent Assembly, and the resolution to convoke that body as soon as possible. M. JULES FAVRE says:

"I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the fall of the Imperial Government we had but one idea—namely, to defend our territory, to save our honor, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from itself, and which it alone could exercise.

We should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enemy. We have not the pretension to ask disinterestedness of Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the greatness of her losses and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise in her. These feelings explain the violence of the Press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of statesmen. These latter will hesitate to continue an impious war, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To force conditions upon France which she could not accept, would only be to compel a continuance of the war.

It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this reason that we immediately summon a freely-elected Assembly. We do not attribute to ourselves any other privilege than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is therefore not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France divested of the shroud of the Empire, free, generous and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political conquest, and all violent propaganda, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself and to develope her moral and material forces, and to work fraternally with her neighbors for the progress of civilization.

It is this France which, left to her free action, immediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonor. Vainly those who set loose a terrible scourge try now to escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country.

This calumny may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith.

The motto of the elections in 1869 was peace and liberty, and the *plebiscite* itself adopted it as its programme.

It is true that the majority of the legislative body cheered the warlike declarations of the Duc DE GRAMMONT, but a few weeks previously it had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. OLLIVIER. A majority emanating from personal power believed itself obliged to follow docilely and voted trustingly; but there is not a sincere person in Europe who could affirm that France freely consulted made war against Prussia.

I do not draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly expiating our having tolerated a Government which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obligation to repair, by a measure of justice, the ill it has done; but if the Power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortunes to overwhelm us, we shall oppose a desperate resistance, and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented in a freely elected Assembly, that this Power wishes to destroy.

This being the question raised, each one will do his duty.

Fortune has been hard upon us, but she is capable of unlooked for revolutions which our determination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved; and sympathy for us is being reawakened. The sympathies of foreign Cabinets console us and do us honor. They will be deeply struck by the neble attitude of Paris in the midst of so many terrible causes for excitement.

Serious, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices, the nation in arms descends into the arena without looking back, and having before its eyes this simple but great duty, the defense of its homes and independence.

I request you, Sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus obtain a just idea of our disposition."

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Firing of the Forests.

Paris (Sept. 15) Correspondence Daily News.

I have just witnessed a sight which vividly brings home to us the horrors of war. From the roof of the house in which I live I have seen the forests of Maisons, Montmorency, St. Prix and the woods of St. Gratian all in flames. Human ingenuity must have had a hard struggle with the rain in trying to set the trees ablaze. But as science in our time is pretty nearly sold out to the Devil, the tears which heaven wept are of no avail in saving the sylvan beauties of the environs of Paris. Though the wind blows from the west, we, who are miles to the east of the blazing forest, can smell the burnt wood. As the smoke is driven in the direction opposite to us, by the aid of field-glasses we can witness the frightful end of many a pretty châlet or elegant villa to which the flames are being communicated. The estimable M. de VILLEMESSANT, who for his health's sake now finds it expedient to remain *aux eaux*, and M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, who was thought to be at Florence with his friends OLLIVIER and Prince NAPOLEON, but who is in the flesh at Limoges, must inevitably suffer from the vast conflagration to the north of Paris. But who can pity them if their sumptuous country-houses are licked up by the flames this moment raging round these abodes of luxury? They were the foremost men in supporting the bands organized by M. PIETRI to cry *à Berlin* last July.

The château of the Princess MATHILDE also seems destined to be thrown into the crucible. The woods and copses of St. Prix, St. Gratian and Montmorency have been fired by means of petroleum and gas tar, which it would have been dangerous to leave in a city that in a few days may be exposed to the *feu d'enfer* of a bombardment. Dealers in these combustibles received notice a few days back that they must surrender to the Committee of National Defense what they could not take to a sea-port out of the reach of the enemy. The firing of that part of Bondy visible from Montmartre, at 11 o'clock last night, was a still more awful spectacle than what I have just witnessed from the leads overhead. The trees were perfectly dry, so that the oil and petroleum which were spilt about in the brushwood had no obstacle to contend with. Isolated columns of flame and clouds of smoke suddenly rose, and before half an hour, were lost in one general blaze, which stood out like a fiery wall against the sky. In the light of this vast furnace hideous objects were last night rendered visible on the Martyrs' Hill—yawning graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons, reminded the lookers-on of the impending destruction of human life. Those common ditches, into which men, women and children, slain by Prussian balls, are to be thrown, intrude themselves into the reserved burying-places, purchased *à perpetuité* by families rich enough to indulge in grief for dead relations.

The Arrest of Marshal Vaillant.

A correspondent thus describes the arrest of Marshal VAILLANT: "The Marshal was engaged in roughly sketching a plan of the new works lately commenced to strengthen the fortress of Vincennes. He had shown a *permis de circulation* such as Gen. TROCHU grants to some few persons in whom he places perfect reliance. The soldiers on duty did not quite comprehend how such a pass should entitle the visitor to make drawings, and some murmurs began to rise. The Marshal was accompanied by a gentleman in plain clothes. Some one raised a suspicion that this individual might be a Prussian officer. An angry crowd assembled. Then a Zouave boldly stepped forward and arrested the artist, not long ago the high and mighty Minister of the Imperial household, and even still a Marshal of France. The National Guards on duty at the fort were instantly called out, and the officers hastily thrust Marshal VAILLANT and his companions into a cab, which they escorted with baynets fixed. Passing through the Place de la Bastile, the mob made a furious onslaught on the prisoners, and the National Guards seemed unable or unwilling to protect them. At a most critical moment M. GARNIER PAGES, who happened to be passing, sprang into the cab, and harangued the troops through the window. They repulsed the crowd, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, expecting to find Gen. TROCHU there. He had just left for his residence at the Louvre. Marching thither, the people, who had gathered from every point made another attack in the Rue de Rivoli, so violent that the National Guards presented their bayonets. At this most inauspicious moment two persons thought it opportune to shout "Vive l'Empereur!" They were first knocked down, then trampled on, then knocked up again, and finally found an uncomfortable protection in the arms of the escort. On reaching the Louvre it was discovered that Gen. TROCHU had gone to Mont Valérin, whence he did not return till a late hour. The mob and the journalists and the quidnuncs waited long to hear the Marshal's fate; but up to this time we only know that he remains in custody.

NAPOLEON III.

The Ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshoehe.

Writing from Cassel, on Sept. 14, a *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent says: "At Cassel, by application to Gen. MONS, it is easy to have a presentation to the Emperor NAPOLEON. He receives everybody graciously and affably, but I did not seek this means of introduction, for the simple reason that I wished to avoid an interview in the hour of such awful adversity—one, indeed, which I had long foreseen. In 1840, when Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was waiting his trial at the Luxembourg Chamber of Peers, I did render him a signal service by securing for him as his defender the late M. BERRYER, whose memorable appeal to the Peers saved the life of the prisoner. Present on that occasion, and finding myself in this town, where he is a prisoner, I felt very anxious, knowing some of his oldest and best friends in England, to be enabled to send authentic information as to his state of health. Therefore, this morning, I took the half hour's drive from this place to the château of Wilhelmshoehe. Here let with the Schloss Bellevue, where King JEROME me say it is a mistake to confound Wilhelmshoehe resided from 1811 to 1813. It is Bellevue which boasts the magnificent collection of Flemish and German pictures, including rare specimens of Rembrandt and Vandyke, Durer and Holbein, besides some Raphaels, Titiens, and others. At the museum there are fourteen busts by CANOVA of the BONAPARTE family. Wilhelmshoehe is the Windsor (bar the distance) of Cassel. The park, gardens, cascades, &c., have rendered Wilhelmshoehe a favorite abode of the Princes of Hesse Cassel, now as essentially Prussian as it was before opposed to the unity of Germania. The Emperor could not have a more retired spot as a place of detention. He is treated as a guest rather than a prisoner, though the guard-house, and the sentinels at every point of observation, show that nothing is neglected to prevent escape. There are two sets of servants, those of the King and those of the Emperor, so that the Schloss is in full occupation. Here I saw M. PIETRI, a gentleman who is represented in the Paris papers as a kind of Corsican brigand. It is not for me to report our conversation; but as he expressed a wish that I should make known, if I still preserved my relations with journalism, what he communicated respecting the health of the Emperor, I need not hesitate to do so. And this is what M. PIETRI says: Physically the Emperor is decidedly better; he can mount on horseback; he was mounted for several hours at the battle of Sedan, where the Germans admit he was exposed to a heavy fire; morally, the Emperor is suffering much. To my remark that misfortune should have made him a philosopher, M. PIETRI replied that his sorrow was beyond all philosophy to bear. What affects, and yet, at the same time, consoles him most, are the letters of sympathy which he receives from England. He takes daily exercise. The names of the Prince of HOHENLOHE, the Duke of HAMILTON and others of distinction, appeared on the list of visitors at the Gasthaus, which is quite a fashionable resort. Having no 'Murray' with me, I do not know what he says about Cassel, but BAEDEKER rather deprecates the place for sight-seeing. This is a great mistake; the museum, the theatre, the palaces, &c., are very curious and attractive. Music does not flourish at Cassel as in the days of SPOHR, but the band and chorus are, as usual in Germany, well trained. As regards the cost of all the French prisoners in Germany an exact account is kept, and France will ultimately have to pay for their keep."

The Imperial Private Secretary in Refutation of Charges Against His Employer.

M. J. PIETRI, Private Secretary of the Emperor NAPOLEON, writes from Wilhelmshoehe to the London *Times*, under date of Sept. 15, in French, and in the terms following:

"Since the sad events which have occurred in France, the Emperor NAPOLEON has been the target of most violent attacks and of calumnious assertions of all kinds, to which, no doubt, he will only reply with contempt. But if it is worthy of him to be silent under such circumstances, persons who are attached to him cannot be permitted to allow the publication, unrefuted, of certain news concerning him, and published daily in French and foreign journals.

Among the most odious assertions, must be pointed out that of an English newspaper, which dared attribute the causes of the war to the embarrassments of the Civil List, and to the consequent need of borrowing each year 50,000,000 from the War Budget, he thus creating loans, the proof of which it became necessary to conceal amid the expenses of a great war. So monstrous a charge indicates on the part of its author a vast ignorance of the laws governing in France the finances of the State, or else bad faith in an exceptional degree. Defalcations are hardly possible in France, for the keeping of the Civil List is made the object of a rigorous examination, and the State List is submitted to the Legislative Body and to the Court of Accounts.

Another London newspaper avers that everybody knows in Amsterdam that the Emperor has invested ten million francs in Dutch railway bonds. I deny the truth of this statement, and affirm, besides, that the Emperor has not one centime invested in foreign stocks.

Then a German paper described the Emperor's situation after a totally different fashion, and declared that he was so thoroughly deprived of resources that at Sedan the Prussian staff was compelled to loan him two thousand thalers. This information is as groundless as the foregoing.

I simply refer to these truthless allegations, not in the hope of thus ending the attacks directed against a sovereign whom his misfortune ought to protect from them, but to declare their falsity."

BISMARCK.

The Premier's Views and Intentions.

Count BISMARCK's candor, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is as remarkable as his boldness. "He is not only careless that his opinions and determinations should be known—he seems anxious to make them public. A long conversation between this very capable Minister and a correspondent of the *Standard* was published on Sept. 19; and we have no doubt whatever that in the following passage we have a full and faithful revelation of the course that BISMARCK and Germany are resolved upon, and the reasons which determine that course: 'The present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretext or other. Now, at least, our terrible disease of divided unity being cured, we have contrived, by the help of the hand of God, to beat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world, and forebore from asking for the expenses of the war. She could not forgive you for Waterloo, and it was only by accident that she did not make war upon you on account of it. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her, and she will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harmless. We must have Strasbourg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory as territory, but as a glacis between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy, he might have attacked Southern Germany before we could have done anything. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an army of 150,000 men, ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are too poor. But France can afford it, and, having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once, she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions and make it impossible by improving our frontier. Had the attack been made at once on South Germany, we should have lost its assistance, not because the South Germans are not well-disposed, but because they would have been crushed. The late King of Wurtemburg said to me one day, "You are always very frank with me; I will be frank with you. If the French were to pounce upon my people, and I were eating a soldier's bread in your camp, how should I feel? My people, oppressed with exactions, would beg of me to come home and make terms with the conquerors. The shirt is nearer to the skin than the coat, and I should have to do it." Those were the words of the late King of Wurtemberg to me, and they describe the situation such as it must always remain if we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side. That is why we must have Strasbourg, and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years sooner than not obtain this necessary security.' "When the terms of peace come to be discussed," adds the *Gazette*, "we doubt whether it will be found easier to turn Germany from this determination than to answer the arguments by which Count BISMARCK vindicates it. We also quote another passage from the same conversation, as illustrating still further the attitude of Count BISMARCK's very candid mind: 'M. FAVRE is anxious to know if I shall receive communications from him, and if it will be possible to open negotiations for peace on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. To the first question I can only say that everything that comes from or through Lord GRANVILLE will receive my best attention, though I cannot at present recognize M. JULES FAVRE as Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, or as capable of binding the nation, and, as to the second question, I am only surprised that he did not ask if Germany would not defray all the expenses of the war. The position of the French is worse than ever. Had the Emperor still been at the head of affairs, he and his system had friends in Austria, in Italy, and even in Russia. All are afraid to catch the contagion of Republicanism, and consequently the Republic, if it is to be, will be without friends.' On the question of treating with the Republican Government the Count observed: "When I saw the Emperor after his surrendering himself a prisoner, I asked him if he was disposed to put forward any request for peace. The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a regular Government in Paris, with the Empress at its head. It is plain, therefore, continued Count BISMARCK, that, if France possesses any Government at all, it is still the Government of the Empress as Regent, or of the Emperor." When I asked if the flight of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be regarded as an abdication, he said very positively he could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pavement, as the Corps Legislatif had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the action of the gentlemen of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a Government. The question was, Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? "Perhaps BAZAINE still recognizes the Emperor. If so, and if we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government. We do not wish to dictate to France her form of government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair." I pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people at the present moment even to employ the means necessary for ascertaining the national will. "That is their look out," replied his Excellency, "we know what we want, and that is enough for us."

Another Act of Non-Recognition for the Republic.

The following is the full text of the *communiqué* from the Prussian authorities in Rheims to the journals of that city, a telegraphic abstract of which has already been published: "The journals of Rheims have published the proclamation of the Republic and the decrees which have emanated from the new authority established in Paris. This city being occupied by the German troops, the views put forth by the public journals may possibly be taken to indicate opinions inspired or authorized by the German Governments. That is by no means the case. In granting them permission to publish their opinions the German Governments were only showing that respect for the liberty of the Press which they practice at home. But they have up to the present time recognized no other Government in France than that of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and in their eyes the Imperial Government is the only one, until circumstances change, that can be authorized to enter into negotiations of a national character. It is desirable to add that a report is being circulated in Paris of a mediation to be undertaken by nearly the whole of the foreign Powers. This report is wholly unfounded. No Power has sought to interfere thus far, and it is very improbable that any mediation will be attempted, for it could have no prospect of success so long as the basis of arrangement had not been discussed with Germany, and there was not in France a Government recognized by that country, and which could be accepted as acting in its name. The German Government, whose object is not war, would not look coldly upon any serious desire on the part of the country for the conclusion of peace. The question, however, now is, with whom can it be concluded. The German Government might enter into negotiations with the Emperor NAPOLEON, whose Government is the only one recognized hitherto, or with the Regency which he appointed. They might enter into communication with Marshal BAZAINE, who holds his command from the Emperor. But it is impossible to understand upon what ground the German Government could treat with an authority which, up to the present time, represents only a portion of the Left of the old Corps Legislatif.

SEPT. 14.

SHERIDAN.

An American General on the French Commanders.

The London *Daily News* of Sept. 20 prints the following extract from a letter of Gen. SHERIDAN, of the United States Army, at present at the head-quarters of the King of Prussia:

HEAD-QUARTERS AT RHEIMS, FRANCE, Sept. 8, 1870.

I have no time now to give you a detailed account of army affairs since I joined it. Suffice it to say that the French have been beaten in every engagement from Weissenburg up to the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon at Sedan, and there seems to be little left except it be the siege of Paris, and that will not save France. It is possible that the French troops have not done so well as I think they might have done on one or two occasions which I witnessed, from the fact that the poor fellows found themselves so badly handled by their commanders that they could see no equivalent to be obtained by the sacrifice of their lives. All men like to have an equivalent for their labor, and especially is it so with the soldier, who wants success where many lives are to be sacrificed. The French generalship put this out of question in every battle which I have witnessed. Everybody here has been very kind to me."

Reception to Mr. Ashbury.

A reception was tendered to Commodore ASHBURY, of the yacht *Cambria*, at the Travelers' Club, in Fifth-avenue, last evening. Among the invited guests were Messrs. J. G. Bennett, Jr., Lawrence E. and Leonard W. Jerome, Pierrepont Edwards, Acting British Consul, Commodore Stebbins, Louis J. Jennings, Charles A. Dana, Commodore Vanderbilt, Moses H. Grinnell, S. S. Cox, James Brooks, A. T. Stewart, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. C. Bryant, Judge McCunn, Judge Brady, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Doremus, Major-Gen. McDowell, Gen. D. E. Butterfield, S. L. M. Barlow, Whitelaw Reid, Clarence W. Seward, Rear-Commodore Wm. Douglass, Frank Osgood, Rutherford Stuyvesant, J. J. Astor, Gen. Frank P. Blair, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; Lester Wallack, Major-Gen. Heintzelman, and others.

A grand banquet was spread in the dining-room. A band was present in an adjoining room, and furnished some fine music. Mr. ROBERT MACKIE presided, and made a few remarks.

An address was made by Mr. C. D. POSTON, welcoming Commodore ASHBURY.

Mr. ASHBURY responded in a few words, thanking the Club for the compliment paid him. He expressed a wish that at a future day he would be able in some measure to return all the kindness offered him by the American people.

Arrest of a Bank Teller for Embezzlement.

The officers of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank caused the arrest of J. H. ARTHUR, the second or receiving teller, yesterday, on a charge of having embezzled several thousand dollars belonging to the bank. It was understood that the accused confessed that he had taken $6,400. The money was mostly embezzled from the mutilated note department. The fraud was discovered in consequence of a discrepancy in ARTHUR's accounts. It is said that the accused is connected with a high and respectable family, and that he was led into the defalcation by losses in Wall-street speculations. He was taken before Commissioner WHITE, and was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, on motion of Hon. AMBROSE H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney.

The bank is the same one which lost several hundred thousand dollars some time ago, owing to embezzlements by one OAKLEY, the Cashier.

Visit of President Grant to New-Jersey.

Yesterday afternoon, President GRANT, accompanied by a small number of friends, visited Marion, N. J., for the purpose of inspecting the works of the United States Watch Company. Three carriages were furnished for the party by Mr. GILES, the President of the Company. Among the President's attendants were Mr. CRESWELL, and Mr. CORBIN. The party spent nearly two hours in the building. Mr. GILES presented the President with a gold watch, and entertained the party at lunch at the St. James Hotel. They afterward rode along Westside-avenue, where some vacant lots, said to belong to the President, are located. They returned to the Fifth-avenue, in this City, at 5 o'clock.

Opening of the Avenue C Market.

The new public market, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in Avenue C, was opened yesterday. Notwithstanding an announcement of the opening, however, there was no stock to be seen, and the stalls were completely empty. The building is of brick, one story high, with wooden trusses and iron columns. It is 260 feet long, and occupies the whole block, fronting the East River. It cost about $300,000. Two-thirds of it has already been rented.

WASHINGTON.

Grand Council of Indian Tribes—Important Treasury Circular—Distribution of Notes and Currency of the New Issue—Public Debt and Fractional Currency Statements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The grand annual Council of the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles, with the representatives of the United States Government, is soon to be held. This Council, which is provided for by law, should have been held on the 26th of September, but at that time most of the chief men of these nations were off hunting buffalo, and the tribes would not be bound by action had in their absence. Several important matters connected with the boundaries of reservations and the fulfillment of various treaty stipulations will come before the Grand Council.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt bearing coin interest.	
Five per cent bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent bonds	1,739,562,750 00
Total	$1,961,152,050 00
Interest	41,092,753 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.	
Certificates at three per cent	$45,135,000 00
Navy Pension Fund, at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$59,135,000 00
Interest	519,577 03
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	3,437,067 35
Interest	450,936 11
Debt bearing no interest.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,103,971 00
Fractional currency	39,541,184 48
Certificates of gold deposited	13,571,300 00
Total	$409,216,455 48
Total amount outstanding	$2,432,940,572 83
Interest	42,122,246 64
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,475,063,819 47
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$96,061,661 89
Currency	32,088,505 30
Total	$128,150,167 19
Debt less amount in the Treasury	$2,346,913,652 28
Debt less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,355,921,150 41
Decrease of debt during the past month	9,007,498 13
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	91,413,824 89
Bonds issued to railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,282 48
Interest paid by the United States	8,815,345 49
Interest paid by transportation of mails	2,293,287 55
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,552,057 94

The reduction since Oct. 1, 1869, is $121,581,419.

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTES AND CURRENCY.

The United States Treasurer issued, today, an important circular respecting the distribution of United States notes of the series of 1869, and new fractional currency to replace the legal-tender notes of former issues remaining in circulation. The holders of former issues are permitted to forward them by express to the Treasurer for redemption, under a contract with Adams Express Company, in sums of $500, and not exceeding $1,000, or an even multiple thereof by less than $500. Returns will be promptly made in new notes, new fractional currency, or in checks on Boston, Philadelphia, New-York or New-Orleans. The Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, other than the national banks, will forward in the same manner for exchange or for credit on account. In case this would be likely to reduce the Treasury balance too greatly, a remittance of new notes will be forwarded from the Treasurer's office on requisition therefor, in advance of the receipt of old notes. Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories in reporting statements of liabilities and assets, United States notes of the series of 1869, and bank notes on hand, in making requisitions for new notes, will observe the following classification: $500 and $1,000 notes will be classified as "large" notes; $50 and $100 notes as "mediums;" $5 and $10 and $20 notes as "small," and $1 and $2 notes as "ones" and "twos." The aggregate of United States notes of former issues on hand will be reported separately in one item as "United States notes of old issues." Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories and national banks designated as depositories will redeem in notes of series of 1869, whenever they have a sufficient supply on hand. All United States notes of former issues not too mutilated, so as to be subject to discount presented for that purpose, national banks designated as depositories, are requested to forward to the Treasurer in proper amounts for redemption, exchange or credit, as desired. United States notes of former issues will be received by them on Government account whenever so doing will not embarrass their business. Hereafter, new notes forwarded from this office in return for certificates of the deposit of other United States notes with Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States other than is provided in circular No. 8, 1869, and for bankers' drafts on Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington national banks, payable in United States notes, will be sent by express under the Government contract at the expense of the Department, subject to the above restrictions as to the amounts of the remittance. The new notes will continue to be sent at the expense of the Department as heretofore, when desired, in exchange for defaced and mutilated froctional currency, and for circulating notes of national banks, which have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation, forwarded in proper amounts to the Treasurer for redemption. The new notes will in no case be furnished in exchange for notes of national banks which have not failed or gone into liquidation, or for drafts not payable in legal-tender notes, or for certificates of deposit issued by depository national banks, or for certificates of deposit issued by Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, which do not expressly state that the deposits consisted of United States notes. New fractional currency will be forwarded by express from the Treasurer's office, under Government contract with Adams Express Company, to any point within the territory covered by that contract, at the expense of the Department, to the amount of $500 or more, but not exceeding $1,000, or an even multiple thereof by less than $500, on the following terms, viz.: In return for mutilated and defaced fractional currency, and United States notes of series of 1869, United States notes of former issues, whether mutilated or not, and notes of banks which have failed or gone into liquidation; on the receipt of certificates of deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, issued by Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, and national banks designated as depositories; and on the receipt and collection of drafts on banks and bankers in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington. The Government contract with Adams Express extends to and includes all points accessible through established express lines, reached by continuous railway connections within the United States, but does not extend beyond St. Paul, Minn., in that direction. The restrictions as to the amounts of remittances which may be made at the expense of the Department under this circular extend to all remittances to or from the Treasurer under the Government contract with ADAMS & Co., and have been prescribed, for the reason that any fraction of $1,000 forwarded under that contract is charged as $1,000. Whenever any remittance less than $500 is forwarded from or to the Treasurer under the contract, the amount of the express charges thereon, at contract rates, is deducted from the remittance on the return thereof at the Treasurer's office, and a similar reduction is made for any excess less than $500 over $1,000, or an even multiple thereof. The above regulations do not affect the right of Postmasters, Collectors of internal revenue, and their deputies to forward United States currency by express to the Treasurer for redemption in sums of $100 or more, at the expense of the Department, under Circular No. 4, 1869. All packages forwarded under the contract should be plainly marked, "Forwarded under Government contract with Adams Express Company."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTUMN WOODS.

Ere in the Northern gale
The Summer tresses of the trees are gone,
The woods of autumn, all around our vale,
Have put their glory on.

The mountains that unfold,
In their wide sweep, the colored landscape round,
Seem groups of giant kings in purple and in gold,
That guard enchanted ground.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow;
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green field below.

My steps are not alone
In these bright walks; the sweet south-west, at play,
Flies, nestling, where the painted leaves are strewn
Along the winding way.

And far in heaven, the while,
The sun that sends the gale to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile—
The sweetest of the year.

Where now the solemn shade—
Verdure and bloom where many branches meet;
So grateful when the noon of Summer made
The valleys sick with heat?

Let in through all the trees
Come the strange rays; the forest depths are bright;
Their sunny-colored foliage, in the breeze,
Twinkles like beams of light.

The rivulet, late unseen,
Where, flickering through the shrubs, its waters run,
Shines with the image of its golden screen,
And glimmerings of the sun.

But 'neath yon crimson tree,
Lover to listening maid might breath his flame,
Nor mark, within its roseate canopy,
Her blush of maiden shame.

Oh, Autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the soft south-west
To roam and dream for aye:

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power;
The passions and the cares that wither life
And waste the little hour.

MY FRIEND THE MINOR CANON.

Big Ben had just boomed out 5 o'clock, and the thousand upon thousand clocks of London that do homage to that great potentate throned in the stately tower beside the river were repeating the royal words from church to church and house to house.

I was just back from a long tour in FROISSART's country, and the sights and sounds of London came to me freshened by novelty. It was early Summer, and the leaves of the invalid trees round St. Paul's and in the squares and parks were still green and transparent in the sun, and had a month or so before they would turn into dusty and theatrical-looking foliage, and look like side scenes in the garish gaslight. I had only arrived in London the night before, and I was on my way to my club to see if I could hit upon one or two of my old friends, or hear of anything that had happened among my set during my absence.

Yes, there was my old friend Hargrave in his usual place, just as I had left him a year before; in that snug arm-chair by the little table at the second window in the library, reading, I firmly believe, the same identical old volume of the *Annual Register*, and wielding the identical same ivory paper-cutter, as when I last saw him. There he was, clad in his unchangeable costume, his stock high as ever, his collars more obstinately sharp and old-fashioned; there was his bunch of seals and his strapped trousers—costume unchangeable as the British Constitution. A boy had just brought him his usual cup of tea, and he was stirring it sternly as I approached. He was one of those old men of the world who are never surprised. I believe if I had risen through the floor at that moment, or stepped out of the French clock on the mantelpiece, Hargrave would have gone on slowly stirring his anteprandial tea in just the same manner. All he did was to turn down the old *Annual Register* he was reading, on the table, rise from his chair, and shake hands with me, after administering a slight wigging to the pert page-boy for not having brought more milk. His rosy old face turned, however, from March to April, when he saw me, and he greeted me with the pleasant self-respecting formality of the old school, which never chills one.

"And how is our friend the Canon?" I asked; "still deep as ever in Cufic inscriptions?"

Hargrave's face changed again to March, and he shrugged his shoulders as he folded up his double eye-glass.

"Well, a most extraordinary change has come over him," he said, "and I can't make it out at all—not at all. He has given up his pleasant quartett parties, and is up to his eyes now in the most nonsensical speculations about alchemy and all that rubbish. I do really think it will turn his head if he goes on, I do indeed. (What disgraceful tea they bring you at this club.) He never dines here now, never comes into the whist-room, in fact, all his ways and doings are incomprehensible. Sometimes I think I've offended him, but how I really don't know, except that I laugh at the gibberish he goes about everywhere plaguing and boring you about. Stuff and nonsense; it really is enough to make one sick to hear a sensible man employ his time in looking after such nonsense. I can assure you, Chetwynd,"—(here the worthy choleric old quidnunc laid his hand impressively on my arm)—"I can assure you that that man never enters the library now without going straight to that big brown book you see there on the third shelf, right-hand side, on the left of the door. It is a volume of CORNELIUS AGRIPPA, or some such imposter; and there he'll take it and pore over it for hours, speaking to no one, not even me, Sir, not even me, if you believe it, except in monosyllables. Now what do you actually think, the last time we dined together at his house, he had the absurdity to say?"

I could not guess; I was just going to say I gave it up, when Hargrave touched my arm, with a look not unworthy of a second-rate *Hamlet* on beholding his father's ghost. The door at the end of the library had opened on its velvet hinges, and there had glided in my old friend, lost in thought, and making straight for the particular spot in the book-case just indicated by Hargrave. He took out the volume; then, with the abstracted gaze of a sleep-walker, glided to an arm-chair by the third window, and was instantly absorbed in study.

"There, you see," said Hargrave. "Oh, he is going, decidedly going, and he used to be one of the most genial and sociable fellows in the club. It would be a mercy, I declare, to burn all those nonsensical books."

I went up to the window. The Canon's fine meditative face (not unlike that of Sir ISAAC NEWTON) was sallower than when I had last seen him, his silky white hair seemed more careless and disordered. When I spoke to him he looked up in a dreamy way, which gradually brightened into his old, well-bred heartiness, and he rose and shook both my hands warmly.

"I am delighted to see you," he said; "I often think of you. Only this morning at breakfast I and my niece were wondering whether you were ever coming back—thought perhaps you had bought some old chateau in Gaston de Foix' country, and were going to turn French seigneur for the rest of your life. As for me, Chetwynd, I am absorbed in a new and most engrossing study, which every day brings me nearer to secrets of the most boundless value. But you must come and dine with me to-morrow, you and Hargrave, and we must hear all your travels."

Hargrave came up, mollified at the expansion of his old friend's manner to me, and we both accepted the invitation. We left the Canon buried in the old brown-leaved book. As we went down the broad steps into the hall, Hargrave stopped and began again about Hardwick's eccentricities.

"Dawson tells me," he said—"you remember Dawson, the organist, who used to come and play those fine bits from Palestrina—that the Canon goes up every evening into the Golden Gallery, and remains there a considerable time, alone generally, after the place is shut up from the public. Dawson thinks he goes up there for some astronomical reason. I know the people are anxious he shall get away from his books, but he won't move. He gets very angry if that nice little niece of his even proposes such a thing."

"Well," I said, "to-morrow we shall judge for ourselves. Not a word about alchemy, mind, unless he begins."

"Catch me," said Hargrave, knowingly; "quite enough of it last time—talked from seven till midnight, and lost all our music. There is one thing, his port is very fine, very choice indeed; some of the Marquis of Hertford's, I believe—very choice."

The Canon was quite himself the next day, urbane, courteous, chatty and attentive. The Canon's pretty neice, just old enough to assume the rank of hostess, put on a dignity which her laughing eyes showed you was only girlish acting.

Once or twice I thought I saw her glance anxiously at her uncle, and several times I noticed, how, with a woman's exquisite tact, she addressed her conversation specially to Hargrave, who still remained a little silent and reserved, as if somewhat hurt at his friend's neglect. As we rose to open the door for Miss Hardwick when she left after dinner, she whispered to me—

"Pray don't let them quarrel; I am sure there is going to be something happen. Pray, dear Mr. Chetwynd, do turn the conversation as soon as you can."

The Canon waved his hand toward his book-cases, which were brimming with new treasures.

"Ah, I saw where your eyes fell," he said, to Hargrave's dismay. "I have just bought all those treasures, the works of Synesius and Zosimus, Avicenna, Rhazes and Alfaragius. Those red-labeled books are the works of the divine Paracelsus; behind them is Lydgate's 'Secreta Secretorum' and Albertus Magnus."

Hargrave tried to give me a look. The Canon caught him and transfixed him with a glance.

"Now, as I know you are both skeptics," said the Canon, taking down an old work, "I feel compelled to tell you something now of the discoveries these strange books have (thanks to God) led me to. These incomparable men, under mysterious allegories, I have found after great study, concealed processes, not to make gold, as the vulgar thought, but really—"

"To humbug people out of their money," said Hargrave, passing the decanter scornfully, as if it was a hated object.

"Certain natures," said the Canon, with bitter emphasis, but not looking at the aggressor, "are incapable of understanding abstract truths of any kind."

I put in a word for Hargrave, who scraped viciously at a filbert, and looked uncomfortable.

"I'll now disclose a great discovery," the Canon said, excitedly. "The real secret these allegories concealed was the elixir of life—yes, the philosopher's stone, the bird of Hermes, the hunting of the green lion, the river of pearl, the star-soul—all these terms of the art that seem so absurd to men like Hargrave, were mere cyphers, to conceal the truth I have discovered. Yes, I chased this Proteus through all the transmutations, from the dolphin to the black eagle, from the plumed swan to the peacock's tail, from the green lion to the crimson dragon, from the red man to the white wife."

"And much good may it do you—pass the port," said Hargrave, spitefully crunching a plum-stone with the nut-crackers; "parcel of rubbish."

The Minor Canon luckily did not hear these mutterings, and went on. "Yes, at last," he said, "heaven at last sent me a messenger, who, by one word, enabled me to thread the twelve gates of Azoth's palace, and read the secret of secrets."

"And what is it worth, now you have got it?" said Hargrave. "I'd rather have discovered a new plate-warmer."

"It was this extraordinary passage," went on the Canon, "in Dr. Dee's 'Fasciculus Chemicus,' that the stranger explained to me." The Minor Canon then took down an old worm-eaten book, and began reading a rhapsodical passage about a red dragon that was to be shut up with seven noble eagles &c.; in forty-five days the eagles tore the dragon to pieces; from its carcass a crow generated; at length, in a gentle and long rain, it was changed into a white swan, and then turned into a dove, which burnt in a fire of the lion's rage turned to dust, and that dust was the elixir.

"It reads very like a charade," said Hargrave. "Chetwynd, the bottle is with you."

"I have the elixir here, my friend; I already grasp the treasure," said the Minor Canon, rising and going to a steel casket of fine Renaissance work, "that will enable a man who takes it with faith to live to the patriarchal age, by renewing his tissues and revivifying his organs."

As he said this he held up to the light a small bottle filled with a brownish-red liquid.

"For all the world like a black draught," said Hargrave, stripping a bough of raisins in a vindictive manner.

I had said little all this time, but had nodded assent for some time, so here I exclaimed, "Indeed! extraordinary."

"And what use, Hardwick," I said, at last, "do you contemplate making of this remarkable discovery?"

"Remarkable, indeed," said Hargrave, bitterly. "It will never bring in as much money as Holloway's Pills, I warrant."

"Use?" replied the Minor Canon, ignoring Hargrave. "I shall disclose it to the great and good only, and then only under vows of eternal secrecy—they shall be kept alive for the world's benefit."

"Suppose," said Hargrave, with a genial laugh, "we have a glass round of the precious stuff," and snatching up the bottle before the Minor Canon could seize it, he poured a spoonful or so of it into his glass.

But before he could drink it off the Canon had risen and struck the glass from his hand, spilling the contents upon the table. Hardwick's eyes glared, his hand shook with rage.

"Begone out of my house, insolent sneerer!" he said, as Hargrave, rather alarmed, began edging from him, "and never darken these doors again. I will bear no more of these insults. I rejoice in the hostility of such fools."

"Fools?" broke out Hargrave in return. "Hardwick, you'll go on with this rubbish till you find yourself in Bedlam. You know what Dawson told your niece."

"Dawson is a sneerer like yourself, and you can herd together," shouted the Canon, opening the door and waving out Hargrave. "This truth I have discovered is like the sun, it blinds such poor moles as you. Get out of my house, Sir."

As I strove in vain by every possible argument and banter to pacify the two men, the door opened, and Miss Hardwick came running in and clung to her uncle's arm.

"Dear uncle," she said, with the prettiest and most imploring look, "don't quarrel with Mr. Hargrave; you cannot expect every one to agree about a discovery which they do not understand. It is not reasonable, is it Mr. Chetwynd? Dear Mr. Hargrave, do take your seat again, and forget all this."

But Hargrave repulsed every proposition for peace. In the doorway he stood waving his hat, which he had loudly called for, and which the butler had brought him. "I dare say you think me an old fool," he said to his irate friend, "and I know you have more learning in your little finger than I have in my whole body; but I've sense enough to see this, that unless you give up these wild studies your brain will go before you are six months older. Now mind I warned him, Chetwynd. Good-evening, Mister Hardwick; good-evening, my dear Miss Hardwick: good-evening, Chetwynd. I'll not stop a moment longer and listen to such —— folly."

So saying the choleric old gentleman strode out of the front door, slamming it after him.

"O you shouldn't, dear uncle," said Miss Hardwick. "Come and let me send you in coffee, and then we can try your favorite trio from Gluck, and Mr. Chetwynd shall have his own favorite violoncello. I must soothe you, uncle, as David did Saul."

The moment, however, we had done coffee, the Minor Canon proposed we should go up to see the sunset from the Golden Gallery; besides, he said, he had something to tell me when we were up there, quiet and alone.

I am of an easy disposition, and I assented. I had not been up in the Golden Gallery since I was a boy at Charter-house, and raced up in a noisy scrambling band to torment the man in the Whispering Gallery.

We went in at the north door and crossing the great pavement, with a glance at the dusty marble heroes, began to ascend the steps that led to the dome. As we passed up the shallow-boarded steps we met on the second turning the three men coming down from the various stations.

"Good night, Mr. Hardwick," they said. From each of them the Minor Canon took the keys, telling them to call for them in the morning at his house. We heard the sound of their feet die away as they descended.

A strange look of awe passed over the Canon's face as we entered the Whispering Gallery, and looking down saw the three men we had just passed looking small as dolls, crossing to the north door. He sat down on the seat by the wall, whispered, and then listened.

"Yes, he is there," I heard him mutter to himself. Then he asked me to go and listen while he whispered. I went, and presently I heard creeping along the narrow wall the words—

"He whom I seek is above."

"Now come," he said; "let us go up before the sun sets." So we went up the winding stairs to the great stone gallery, and from there to the devious way lit by gleams of Rembrandtic light, and among beams and over planks till we emerged into the rich golden brightness, and into the stirring air of the Golden Gallery. There lay the countless roofs of the city, acres of roofs, transformed toward the west by the sunset, which, glowing through the rolling smoke, shone out in momentary splendor with an effect in which Turner would have gloried. To the east, the masts and the river; to the south, the hills, with the palace of glass shining on one like the Ark on Ararat; to the north, the rising slopes of Hampstead and Highgate. Immediately below us spread the great ribs of the dome and the globular surface, down from whence some terrible fascination suggested a human being leaping to death below. I proposed to go up into the golden ball. The Minor Canon shuddered as I spoke, and drew me to him, fixing his eyes on the dark door from which we had emerged, almost as if he expected to see some one approach.

"I will now tell you my terrible secret," he said. "One day last March I came up here just at this very hour. I had been feverish, with a bad headache, and had felt very overworked, tired of study, and yet unable to tear myself from it. I ascended the dark winding stair-case with a strange nervous apprehension that some one was following me, and some one preceding me. Yet the old man in the Whispering Gallery had specially told me that there was no one up here. I paused at several of the loop-holes, and then the foot-steps seemed to pause also. Sinking at my own fears, I came at last to the door we have just passed through, and stepped into the Golden Gallery. I looked over, as you do now, at the countless roofs, half hidden in waves of struggling smoke, and observed the several churches; below there were the cloisters of the Bluecoat School, yonder the noble steeple of Bow, the great Abbey, the stately bridges, the little streets dotted with busy crowds no bigger than ants. The roar and rattle as of an army with chariots rose with a ceaseless clamor to the airy height where I stood. All at once I looked round, and saw behind me a man who exactly resembled myself in height, dress and countenance, only he was swarthier and older, and he dragged his left foot as if slightly lame. He came up to me with a sardonic smile as if he had known me for years, and drew a small mirror, no larger than a watch, from his breast pocket.

'You have a fine sight here,' he said, 'but I can show you more wonderful things than that. If you would like to see any relation or friend, I will show him you, as he is at this very moment.' I instantly replied, 'Show me Butler,' (a friend of mine, who was then very ill at Weybridge, and about whom I was very anxious.) I had no sooner expressed the wish than the exact figure of Butler, pale and dying, presented itself in the mirror. His family were kneeling round his bed, and a doctor stood by him, pressing his forehead with his hand. As I looked with awe and astonishment, a ghastly and indescribable change came over the face of my poor friend; his eyes fixed, his jaw dropped—he was dead. As the vision slowly melted away, the stranger replaced the mirror in his pocket. Not having believed in his power to make good his offer, I was, as you may imagine, overwhelmed with terror at the clearness and the truth of the vision, for I felt sure that Butler was gone, and I begged the stranger to let me descend, as I felt faint and ill. He complied with my request, and, as we parted at the foot of the stairs, which he reascended, he whispered to me the one word which revealed the secret of the elixir, and said, in a bitter hard voice: 'You have now the secret, but remember you are the slave of the man of the mirror.' I returned home unquiet, depressed, gloomy, apprehensive, and haunted with thoughts of the stranger. That very day Butler died, and from that hour I have been conscious of the irrestible power of the necromancer who lives in the ball below the cross."

I saw it was in vain to try and argue away this strange delusion, so I merely said, "In what way is this strange power exercised?"

The Canon's eyes turned on me with a look of suspicion, mingled with anger, as he led me round the gallery to the point furthest from the stair leading to the cross.

"It is of no use," he said; "there is no concealment from him; all places are alike open to him; he sees and hears us now. Since that fatal interview with the necromancer, who only comes down at midnight to take a walk in the churchyard, and at dusk to get a dinner in some dark alley near, he has been constantly dragging me before him in his mirror; for he not only sees me every moment of the day, but he reads all my thoughts: I have a dreadful consciousness that no action of my life is free from his inspection, no place can afford me security from his power."

I replied that the darkness of the night would afford him protection from these machinations. I advised change of scene. Some illusions might be mixed up with the real facts. I thought to humor him, and I succeeded.

"No," he said, with an expression of horror and fear, "I know what you mean, but you are mistaken. I only told you of the mirror, but, as we came away, I forgot to mention the man opened an iron door in the wall of a long passage, and showed me a huge bell, from which sounds came, inarticulate murmurs of laughter, anger and pain, swelling to a great confusion of cries, to which I listened in wonder and affright. 'This bell,' he said, "is my organ of hearing; it is in communication with all other bells within the great circle of hieroglyphics by which every word spoken by those under my control is made audible to me.' You look surprised. But I have not yet told you all. This dreadful being (I am safe now—he will not come down when you are here) practices his spells also by hieroglyphics on walls and houses, and wields his power by them—detestable tyrant that he is—over the minds of those he has enchanted, and who are the objects of his constant spite. I am a slave within the circle of his hieroglyphics."

I asked, with a curiosity I could not conceal, what these hieroglyphics were, and how he knew them. I wanted to grasp the depth of the hallucination.

"They are," he replied, calmly, "signs and symbols, which you, in your ignorance of their true meaning, pass daily and take for ordinary letters and words—the common advertisements of the streets, such as Glenfield Starch, the Hair Restorer, and such things. But that is all nonsense. Stop! Do you not hear the sound of some one descending the steps from the globe?"

I listened, and replied that I heard nothing but the monotonous surging roar from the streets below.

The Canon was reassured, and went on, "Those advertisements, as you call them, are only the mysterious characters which he traces to mark the boundary of his dominions, and by which he prevents all escape from his tremendous power. O gracious heaven, how I have toiled and labored to get beyond the limits of his influence! Once I walked for two days and three nights, till I fell down under a wall, exhausted by fatigue, and dropped asleep; but on awaking I saw the dreadful signs still before my eyes, and I felt myself bound firmer than ever by those infernal spells to that malignant power."

The lamps were now lighting, and the golden fire seemed to run in cross lines till all London was dotted out in starry threads.

"Look," he said; "those are his telegraphs, and within them hopelessly struggle his victims."

I began to see clearly that the Canon had on some spare day ascended St. Paul's in a state of vivid mental excitement. The impressions then received had blended with his dreams and reveries so as to form one mysterious vision, in which the true and the imaginary had become apparently inseparably blended. I thought I would make one great effort to crush the illusion.

"My dear friend," I said, "shake off this dreadful deception of a heated imagination. There is no such being. Will you believe me if I ascend now into the ball, and assure you that there is no one there?"

The Canon made no reply, but signified assent by pointing to the little door that leads from the Golden Gallery to the ball. I need scarcely say that nothing supernatural met me either in the dark winding stairs, or in the dim, silent, little round room to which I clambered. Still, I acknowledge, I felt a certain awe arising from the loneliness and stillness of the place, and a sort of tendency to hurry back, such as had not affected me since as a school-boy I had had to pass at night through a churchyard said to be haunted. Determined, however, to conceal all such feelings, I came down the steps humming an air, not quite befitting the place, and bantered my friend upon his delusion.

"Nothing there, of course," I said, "except a large moth that fluttered in my face."

"That was him," was Hardwick's reply. "Oh, I must pray, pray to-night to be delivered from his power, and the horrible temptations with which he fills my mind."

We parted at the north door, and I went home, looking back once or twice at the great dome, looming through the after-glow of twilight, and musing over the Minor Canon's strange delusion.

I met Hargrave the next day in Pall Mall, and he was anxious to know how I had left Hardwick.

"By Jove, Sir," he said, "if the man had not been a clergyman I think I should have called him out. I give you my word, Sir, I never was so insulted before."

When I told him of all that had happened in our ascent, and of the Canon's fears of the magician in the ball, Hargrave puffed out his old nankeen-colored cheeks in choleric scorn.

"Oh, he's mad—stark, staring mad, I call him," he vociferated; "on that one point, at least, mad, and all through these rascally, absurd, ridiculous books. Burn them all, I say. Burn every man-jack of them; well I would if I'd anything to do with him. He may offer me his hand when he likes, but no, I won't take it till he makes the very amplest apology. Turn me out, indeed, for a mere joke! I would not forgive my own father if he behaved so. No, Sir; henceforth I abjure his friendship."

An evening or two afterward I went to see the Canon, with some hopes that he might have shaken off his fancies. I found Miss Hardwick pale and anxious, playing Chopin's mournful "Dead March." She arose as I entered, and came to me with eyes full of anxiety.

"Uncle is worse than ever, dear Mr. Chetwynd," she said; "he spends half the night now in his laboratory in the garden over those horrid furnaces and stills, and if I beg him not to study so hard, he calls me a spy, and asks me if I want to try and prove he is mad. He seems to have lost all love for me, and to regard me only with distrust and suspicion."

"Does he go up often to the Golden Gallery?" I said.

"Nearly every night at 11 o'clock, and he stays there till after midnight, and he was so angry, you don't know, because I would not go with him last night. I do really think his brain is affected, he behaves so oddly. Oh, dear Mr. Chetwynd, do help me—what shall I do? I long to hide the keys of St. Paul's; but if I did, I really think he would turn me out of doors, as he threatened only this very morning."

"Don't let it prey on you," I said, with sympathy; "the delusion will go off when he has change of air."

"But he won't stir from London."

"Oh yes he will. "I'll coax him, or get some medical friends of his to frighten him away to the seaside."

"Oh, if you do, how can I ever repay you?" said the fair suppliant, leaping up and clapping her hands. "Do try and coax him now to play our new trio."

I promised to do so, and went at once into the garden. A large ivy-covered summer-house in the corner of the small dingy garden the Minor Canon had fitted up as a laboratory, and there I found him bending over a furnace. The place was littered with old books, skulls and portions of skeletons, shells, retorts, hour-glasses, crucibles, and glass flasks, bottles filled with vari-colored essences and mysterious crimson and golden liquids. Dried flowers and plants hung from the wall among the golden soot, while a pet canary sang to the pale recluse, whose face looked more sallow and sunken than I had yet seen it.

He looked up with fevered eyes when he saw me coming, and pressed my hand.

"I am more his slave than ever," he said, "and he is watching me even now in his mirror. To-night, I am to meet him in the gallery, and, on certain conditions, he is to perfect the elixir, which still needs one ingredient which he alone can supply. You must go with me," he said, with almost frenzied eagerness. "You will; I dare not go alone."

"I will go," I said, "to convince you again of the folly of this delusion."

"Folly?" he said, fiercely; but in a moment his voice sunk, and he exclaimed, "Well, I forgive you; how can I wonder that you do not believe what you have not seen? This is not an age of faith." These last words, he uttered with bitter emphasis. "But you do not know all yet—you will to-night." These last words, he ground out between his teeth; then slamming the furnace door, he sank down and buried his face in his hands, as if struggling with some overpowering emotion.

"Come, come," I said putting my hand affectionately on his shoulder; "let the sacred fire go out for an hour or two, let the elixir alone for a bit, and come and bathe your soul in music; I want to try over that fine thing from Bach. Now do; you are wearing yourself out. At 11 o'clock, I promise you, we'll go up and look for the invisible inhabitant of the ball."

The evening passed pleasantly; the Canon was himself again—bland, courteous, genial, amiable, and enthusiastic. I kept the conversation carefully off alchemy and all such arts, and Miss Hardwick was delighted. The only symptom about my old friend that I did not like was that sometimes I could see his face darken, and found his eyes resting with strange eagerness on me.

We were in the very middle of a fine bit from CHERUBINI when 11 o'clock struck. He instantly rose and said, "It is time; he will be waiting." His niece sprang up and threw her arms round his neck. "Now, dear uncle," she said, "don't go up there; you are never so well when you go up there; if you love me the least little bit, don't go up there."

I almost thought the frantic man would have struck her.

"Spy!" he cried. "You should rather urge me to go; it will add to the evidence you have already collected for the doctors you are bribing to prove me mad. Let me see who will dare hinder me going where I like. As long as I keep out of the prison you are preparing for me I am free. Come, Chetwynd, it is time."

"Do not oppose him," I said, as the Canon went for a lantern and the keys, to the poor girl, who was sobbing as if her heart would break; "do not oppose him; you will only make him more violent. I will do my best this night to finally stifle this delusion."

We entered St. Paul's by the north door. Hardwick was delighted at my accompanying him, and seemed to attach a strange and unnecessary importance to his success in persuading me. Our footsteps sounded hollow as we passed under the great dome. Hardwick stopped for a moment at the great Melbourne monument, the black vault doors of which were guarded by angels.

"I have sometimes," he said, flashing the lantern over the doors, "thought he lived there; but you see he does not answer." He struck the door with a stick; the only reply was a dull echo. "But no," he said, "he is above, waiting for us, waiting for you."

The night had turned windy and rainy, and we could hear the wind roar as we ascended the boarded stairs and passed along the narrow prison-like passage, in the wall of which are several tomb-like iron doors.

"That is the bell door," as we passed the third; at the fifth he stopped. "I have sometimes thought he lived here," he said, and he struck the door a jarring blow; "but no, he is above, waiting for us, waiting for you."

We entered the Whispering Gallery, and there, too, the strange man made the same observation, whispering it to me along the wall, still ending as before:

"But no, he is above, waiting for us, waiting for you."

Then we began to ascend the winding stone stairs, great black distorted shadows of ourselves ascending with us. The Canon would have me go first with the lantern; but why I did not understand till later on that dreadful night.

When we got out on the great stone gallery, the wind was raging with terrible violence, raving round the parapet and whistling between the great balustrades. We were glad to get under shelter, and mount the dark stone staircase that led to the Golden Gallery. Weirder and weirder became our path, as we got among the timber-work that holds up the dome, and crossed the planks that bridge the chasms between the radii of stone. One of Piranesi's nightmares it seemed as the lantern-light fell on beam and plank, and aperture for light, and massy wall and receding stair, and glanced on places of mystery inaccessible by us.

At last we toilsomely reached our goal, and the Canon stepped out into the rush of the wind upon the Golden Gallery itself. Through the wind and rain we looked down on the great city radiant with light.

"You see," I said, "there is no one here. This is a mere dream of yours. I only came up here to undeceive you."

"I tell you," he said, "I will show him to you at one of the windows below the gallery. Come round here—you will then be convinced."

He took the lantern from me abruptly, and felt round the gilt wooden railing of the gallery, till he reached a spot on which a notch had been recently cut. Feeling this with his hands, the instant he had touched it he withdrew the light, and led me on two feet further into the darkness, laughing sardonically as he did so, for the wind breasted against us and almost drove us back.

"You know," he said, "the other day we noticed, just under this gallery, great oval spaces, cut out of the top of the dome, with little windows here and there?"

I assented.

"Well, then, come where I stand, lean over, and you will see the man I mention, standing at one of these. Here—come exactly where I place you, two feet from the notch—that is his cypher. Why don't you come?—here, press firm against the gilt railing, and when you are in the exact place, I will hold the lantern down, and you will see his face."

Determined to humor him to the last, and to prove to him that no enchantment had enslaved me, I leant against the place he named.

"Not there," he said, "but one foot further."

I moved the foot further.

"He is there," he said, "below, lower—waiting for you."

As he said this, the madman—raving mad now—leaped upon me from behind, flung his lantern from him down the roof of the dome, and dashed me against the railing. I felt the wood crack, bend, give way. Oh, the ineffable agony of that moment as I heard the madman's yell of triumph—one cry for mercy—one clutch at the yielding rail, and I fell headlong through the darkness from the dome.

* * * * * *

When I came to myself, Hargrave was at my bedside; and a day or two after I heard the particulars of my wonderful escape. I had fallen, providentially, into one of the large openings about twelve feet below the gallery, and there I was found, stunned, bleeding and senseless. By the direct interposition of Heaven, Hardwick's butler and footman, apprehending some evil, they scarcely knew what, and alarmed at their master's manner that day, had followed us up, and arrived to find me where I had fallen. They discovered the Canon beating at the door of the Melbourne monument, and shouting that he had given the victim to the magician in the globe, and was, therefore, no more his slave. They tried to secure him, but he broke from them and fled; they then ascended to the Golden Gallery, with lanterns, and there, after some search, found me in the recess below the broken railing, which had been evidently previously sawn nearly asunder by the madman.

On returning to the house with me, they found poor Hardwick in the laboratory, where he was beating to pieces the glasses and crucibles. He was secured and at once placed under confinement. Three months of careful watching, away from his mischievous books, followed by a tour in the Tyrol, restored him to his wonted health.

The Minor Canon is now dead. I therefore feel no reluctance in telling the story of one of the strangest delusions that ever harbored in the human mind; and Miss Hardwick (who, by the by, recently married a nephew of Hargrave) has given me leave to mention the interesting details of this remarkable case.—*From the London Society.*

THE LAST WORK OF DICKENS.—Pardonable curiosity has, perhaps, gone through these pages of *Edwin Drood* in search of any sign that might be found of the impending shadow. The utmost reward of such search takes the form of coincidence; but we must not conclude that there is personal application in it. Perhaps the most remarkable passage of this nature occurs in chapter XII., "A Night With Durdles," which the writer, we believe, did not live to see in print, except as a "proof." It occurs where Jasper crosses the churchyard by night, on his way to Durdles, picking his course among grave-stones, monuments, stony lumber, and marble in preparation for some coming denizen of the Silent City: "The two journeymen have left their two great saws sticking in their blocks of stone; and two skeleton journeymen out of the Dance of Death might be grinning in the shadow of their sheltering sentry-boxes, about to slash away at cutting out the grave-stones of the next two people destined to die in Cloisterham. Likely enough, the two think little of that now, being alive and perhaps merry. Curious to make a guess at the two;—or say at one of the two."—*The Athenæum.*

AT A TEA WAREHOUSE IN JAPAN.—These tea-houses are like most other dwellings in Japan—one-storied wooden structures, something like a child's card-house, divided into a number of tiny rooms, with windows of oiled Japanese paper, and the floor covered with snow-white matting, but containing no article of furniture whatever, the matting serving for table, chair and bed. They are exclusively devoted to the reception of travelers; some, like the one at which we had now arrived, more especially for Europeans; others where only natives are received, and where it would be impossible for a foreigner to effect an entrance, and even dangerous to attempt it.

The scene, as we rode up, was an animated one; the intermingled crowd of dogs and children basking in the sun all sprung up at once into a state of wonderful energy and excitement, speedily arousing the attention of the domestics of the establishment by a chorus of barking and a shrill volley of exclamations; a group of women were cooking in a sort of open out-house, dressed, it is true, to a certain extent, in their many-colored "kivinoes," but withal displaying a redundancy of charms that put one forcibly in mind of the dress circle at the Opera, at home, but without the cloaks. These country girls, or "mousmees," as they are called, are, some of them, wonderfully pretty; their figures are short, but compact, the faces small and oval, very fair complexions and wonderfully fine eyes and hair; the latter is dressed in a style which is a compound of the 'Eugénie' and the present chignon, the latter (which, by the way, is natural out there) being skewered through (to keep it in its place, I suppose,) with a heavy silver or amber bodkin, having a large ball of the same material at the end. The dress consists simply of one cloth robe, something like a dressing-gown, slightly open at the breast; this is girded round with a heavy silk sash, and the attire is completed by the inevitable umbrella and a pair of stockings and raised wooden sandals. If the young lady is a very swell 'girl of the period' she is always accompanied when abroad by a native pug-dog, whose chief merit lies, I fancy, in his ugliness. Of course, the above is the gala costume of the Japanese women, and not that worn by any of the group who, leaving their cooking, now came chattering and laughing round us, greeting us with a profusion of 'Ho-hi-ho's!' and some very graceful bows.

On our arrival within the house, after fastening our horses to posts as far from each other as possible, the brutes having tried to breakfast on each other several times on the road, we were each presented with a tub of deliciously cold spring water, with which three decidedly elderly ladies attached to the establishment proceeded to bathe our feet; this was an attention invariably offered to every traveler in Japan, no matter what his rank may be, and is a tremendous luxury after a hot and dusty ride. After this we turned our attention to getting something to eat. Having been, as above stated, deprived of our European comforts, we were compelled to depend on native provisions, and really they were not at all bad, even to English tastes. Soon after making our wants known, a little procession, consisting of two "moosmees" (young this time) and three small boys, brought into the room and laid upon the matting at our feet a breakfast, consisting of some very good broiled fish—something like small salmon done up in very thick sauce, which, by the way, we could cheerfully have dispensed with—some boiled yams and rice, with tea *ad lib.*; not at all a bad repast, if we had had anything to eat it with; but as none of us had arrived at any sort of proficiency with "chop-sticks," we did not get on very fast. Indeed, to get a satisfactory meal with those instruments out of well-boiled rice requires no inconsiderable art—to a beginner the process is about as successful as catching a conger-eel with a pair of tongs; however, we did the best we could and got on somehow with our breakfast; the only annoyance in connection with which was the crowd of ragged little boys, who would persist in staring into the room to see how the foreigners ate, making their remarks and laughing with a most perfect disregard of any feeling we might entertain on the subject. However, the ringleader happening to turn his head for a moment, one of my companions suddenly thrust a handful of very hot rice down the back of his "kivinoe" or jacket, which sent the whole brood off screaming with laughter at the recipient of the gift—who also bolted, wriggling his shoulders in the most absurd way—and we saw no more of them.—*Belgravia.*

THE FAMOUS TAJ.

The famous Taj, the gem of India and of the world, the Koh-i-noor of architecture, is situated about three miles from Agra, on the west bank of the Jumna. On approaching it, one sees white marble minarets rising among the trees. We halt at the grand portal of the great garden, and the entrance-hall, or gate, so arrests us that we feel inclined to ask, with a little feeling of disappointment, Is this the Taj? This being a splendid building of hard red-stone—whether sand-stone or granite, I cannot remember—inlaid with white and black marble, and various colored stones. Its arched halls are spacious. We were conducted to the upper story, and from a great open arch, beheld the Taj! All sensible travelers here pause, when attempting to describe this building, and protest that the attempt is folly, and betrays only an unwarranted confidence in the power of words to give any idea of such a vision in stone. I do not cherish the hope of being able to convey any true impression of the magnificence and beauty of the Taj, but, nevertheless, I cannot be silent about it. From the arch in the gateway the eye follows a long, broad, marble canal, often full of crystal water, at the extreme end of which rises the platform on which the Taj is built. Each side of the white marble canal is bordered by tall, dark cypress trees, and on feast days about eighty fountains—twenty-two being in the centre—fling their cooling spray along its whole length, while trees of every shade and plants of sweetest odor fill the rest of the garden. The buildings which make up the rest of the Taj are all erected on a platform about twenty feet high, and occupying a space of about 350 feet square. These buildings consist of the tomb itself, which is an octagon, surmounted by an egg-shaped dome of about seventy feet in circumference, and of four minarets, about a hundred and fifty feet high, which shoot up like columns of light into the blue sky. One feature peculiar to itself is its perfect purity; for all portions of the Taj—the great platform, the sky-piercing minarets, the building proper—are of pure white marble. The only exception—but what an exception!—is the beautiful ornamented work, of an exquisite flower pattern, which wreathes the doors and wanders toward the dome, one huge mosaic of inlaid stones of different colors. Imagine, if you can, such a building as this—

"White as the snows of Apennine,
Indurated by frost,"

rising amid the trees of an Eastern garden rich in color, fruit, and flowers, and standing against a sky of ethereal blue, with nothing to break its repose save the gleaming wings of flocks of paroquets, adding to the glory of color; and all seen in perfect silence, with no painful associations to disturb the mind, or throw it out of harmony with the pleasing memories of a wife and mother buried here by a husband who loved her for twenty years of married life, and who lies beside her.

We walk up from the great portal along the central marble canal, ascend the platform by twenty steps, and, crossing the marble pavements, enter the Taj with a feeling of awe and reverence. Our admiration is increased as we examine the details of the wondrous interior. The light admitted by the door does not dispel but only subdues the gloom within.

We stand before such a screen as we have never seen equaled. Divided into several compartments and panels, it sweeps around marble cenotaphs that lie within it, and represent the real tombs seen in the vault beneath. It is of purest marble, so pierced and carved as to look like a high fence of exquisite lace-work, but is really far more refined and beautiful; for everywhere along those panels are wreaths of flowers composed of lampis, lazali, jasper, heliotrope, chalcedony, cornelian, &c.; so that to make one of the hundreds of these bouquets a hundred different stones are required. The Florence mosaic work does not surpass it. And all this vision in stone was raised by a Mohammedan Emperor over his dream of love—the wife who died more than two hundred years ago, when Christian Kings and Emperors were sent into dark and "weeping vaults"—"the longest weepers for their funerals!"—with no ornaments save spider's webs. When a musical note is sounded beneath this dome, how strange are the echoes from within it! They are unearthly, like those of an Æolian harp. But who—it may be asked by that trying orders of readers called the lovers of knowledge—was this Emperor, and who was his wife, so honored? The father of the builder of the Taj, JEHANGHIR, was the first ruler in India who received an Ambassador from England, Sir THOMAS ROE, in the reign of JAMES I. JEHANGHIR married a famous beauty, NIHER-UL-NISSA, the widow of SHER AFGAN, who, four years previously, had been assassinated by this same JEHANGHIR. Her name was changed first into NOOR-MAHAL, "the light of the harem," and afterward to NOOR-JEHAN, "the light of the world." JEHANGHIR, it may be noticed, as a characteristic of the times, had *impaled* eight hundred of the race of TIMOUR, who were "in his way" to the throne.

Shah JEHAN succeeded him, having murdered his own brother in order to do so. He married ARZUMUND BANOO, the niece of "the light of the harem," the daughter of her brother. She was a good wife, and brought to her husband several children, among whom was AURUNGZEBE, who was the last ruler of the united empire of the great AKBAR, his great grandfather. After burying his wife in the Taj, Shah JEHAN became a miserable debauchée. He has, however, been very quiet and sober during the two hundred years he has lain beside ARZUMUND BANOO, beneath the marble dome.

The cost of the Taj, I may add, was upward of three millions of pounds sterling. Thousands of workmen were engaged upon it for long years. So much for the price of a sentiment. Was it too much? And how shall we balance the account between sentiment and silver?—*Days in North India.*

PARIS PICTURES.—Every one stops to look at something military, and something military and significant turns up for every one, every moment. Here go by, slowly, six great wagons, each drawn by what seem four cart-horses, whose traces are ropes, and who are ridden by very dilapidated soldiers. But this is the fashion of the French artillery, always in a rude dishabille. On these platforms recline, like nothing so much as huge seals, and looking as helpless, enormous unmounted cannon, all swollen at the breech, and very awkward customers indeed. We all stop to stare after these monsters, and the men in blouses with trays on their heads and loads on their backs, begin to talk vehemently and gesticulate wildly. Then a mounted dragoon spurs past as hard as he can gallop. Then three or four of the Free Shooters lounge by in their neat uniforms, surrounded by admiring friends, and a perspiring French gentleman in a white waistcoat, and carrying a most inconvenient amount of human figure within his white waistcoat, provides them with cigars all round. This somehow seems to give fresh confidence, and the blouses again gesticulate, and laugh the distant Germans to scorn. Everywhere are men of the Garde Mobile in every stage of imperfect dress and accoutrement. Some have merely the red-bound képi, yet saunter along, their hands in their pockets under their blouses, as if they were already trained. Here are more, who have not even the képi, but who carry their tin can, and the sticks of the portable tent on their backs. Why they do this it would be hard to say. Now we hear the far-off roll of a drum, and see the glitter of half a regiment crossing past the Madeleine. Now we lounge into the court-yard of the Louvre, and there see a squad of men with complete uniforms, learning the Chassepot drill. A sergeant who has seen battles thunders out his directions. He carries his own Chassepot, draws it back as if to meet a charge, and they do the same. Then he opens the breech-loading part, takes an imaginary cartridge and puts it in, clicks all home, and is faithfully imitated. An enormous crowd of women and men stand around, and, true to the French character, laugh at the awkward; the men laugh too. The officer walks round with a sad and rather weary air, very different from the pert and fussy officiousness usual on a peace parade. To me there was something very depressing in this spectacle, and in the laughter, which, on the man's side, was hollow enough; for these soldiers thus hurried through drill were to be sent off in the morning to the front, and it was evident were being merely taught how to load and handle their weapons.—*All the Year Round.*

A FUNERAL AT MUCKROSS ABBEY.—As we were approaching the old Muckross Abbey, our guide told us there was a funeral there, and perhaps the young lady would rather not go in just then. On the contrary, the young lady was all the more anxious to go. Although the burying-ground of Muckross is quite extensive, it has been filled a great many times. Formerly they buried their dead within a few feet of the surface, and even a few inches sometimes; and, from the fact that old coffins had to be exhumed to make room for new ones, and the contents being thrown around indiscriminately, the place became almost pestilential. Years ago, Col. Herbert had this refuse removed; and, although wild and overgrown with rank weeds, nothing disgusting now meets the eye. The entire grave-yard seemed filled with peasants. Men dressed in all sorts of comical costumes; women all wearing long cloaks with hoods, and children crouching by their sides. The men seemed little concerned about the funeral; they were standing, sullenly looking around, or staring vacantly into the open grave, or talking with their comrades. The women—most of whom had their hoods thrown back and their rosaries in their hands, were kneeling in the wet grass, or on the low, flat slabs, clasping their rosaries, and raising them almost to their chins, their eyes uplifted, and swaying their bodies backward and forward—were all joining in that wonderful Irish funeral wail, which is something indescribable, but never to be forgotten. It impresses one as being almost as barbarous as the war-whoops and cries of Indians around their funeral pyres. It reminds one of Winter winds wailing among lofty trees in low, deep murmurs, and gradually rising higher and louder, until it becomes a shrill cry, then running down the gamut in murmurs deep and despairing. It is such a melancholy dirge it makes a shudder pass through the human frame, for very fear of something, one knows not what. There was no priest at the grave, and the guide told us they seldom went with the peasantry to their burials. While neighbors were digging the grave, the mourners continued wailing. When the grave was completed, and the coffin about to be lowered, two or three women, standing near, took hold of it so desperately it was impossible, for a few seconds, to let it down into the open grave. A little in the rear of the crowd stood an old man. He was quite gray and very wrinkled. As he stood quietly looking on at what passed before him, he would, every few seconds, raise his arm and wipe away the unbidden tears with his coat-sleeve. Grief had stirred up its bitter fount, and was welling over in the old man's heart. Perhaps he was thinking that ere long his old and feeble frame would be consigned to mother earth. "The young may die—the old must."

As the first shovel of earth rattled upon the hollow-sounding coffin, a wild shriek, shrill and piercing, went up from the crowd of women. A few seconds more and the greedy grave was filled—the beloved was at rest. The concourse of people soon dispersed, some to go to their homes, and others, the younger ones, to clamber over the old abbey. I asked an aged peasant near to break me some branches of the famous ewe-tree that grows in the court-yard and completely fills up the square opening between the walls. He looked at me a second, then politely said: "Sure I'd do anything to plase yer ladyship, but would na break the owld ewe-tree, ma'am. It's sartin death within a twelvemonth to him as breaks its branches." I broke the branches myself, and the old man looked on, sorrowfully shaking his head. He said, "God help ye, ma'am; but there's a world of bad luck in that."—"*Two Days at Killarney,*" *in the Overland Monthly for October.*

ORIGIN OF THE AMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.—It is a religious play, or ceremony, performed by religious people. The principal characters must be men known to be good and upright; otherwise they would not be admitted. It is not performed merely for the love of gain. It has now existed for centuries, and was first instituted, I am told, in consequence of a vow made by the inhabitants of the village. A plague or fever had visited Partenkirchen, a place some miles away; the people were dying by wholesale, and it was forbidden that any one should visit Ammergau until the plague had ceased. One young man, however, disobeyed the command, and entered Ammergau in the dead of night to spend Sunday with his sweetheart. He carried the infection with him, and in three days eighty-two of the villagers were dead. Those still well went up to the church in a body, and recorded a vow that if God would mercifully remove the plague from them they would, every ten years, represent each event in the life of our Lord. The tradition is, that though after this vow a few people were seized with illness, not one died. Ever since, the play has been performed in the most solemn and religious manner. Its effect upon the people is evident. They are superior to the ordinary race of peasants; they are good, religious, simple-minded. The expenses of the play, which amount to about £8,000, are first paid out of the proceeds; a small sum is then given to each actor, and the remainder is devoted to some useful object—chiefly to the repairing of a wall against the inroad of a small stream.—*The Argosy.*

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.—It is marvelous how many men of hang-dog faces and sneaking demeanor were to be found just after the murder. One was seen in a far-off town of Michigan, who it was subsequently found had never been in New-York at all, nor done a dishonest act in his life. An old lady, summering at Greenwich, Conn., wrote of the arrival at her hotel in a buggy of a man and woman who "behaved queerly." Although her honesty was apparent in every line, she had encountered nothing more serious than a taciturn gentleman and a lady in fit of sulks. A barber in Jersey City wrote to say, that on the day Mr. NATHAN was killed, two suspicious-looking men came to his shop. One got shaved and had his hair cut, and the other, the hardest-looking one of the two, got his hair cut only. But this, and the fact that they said they were going to "Cincinaty," were the only suspicious circumstances mentioned. A gentleman of Princeton, N. J., wrote of a young man appearing at his door Sunday morning, who was respectably dressed, but "seemed shy, and said he was going to Philadelphia, but had no money. Some of the family remarked, 'his hands are stained,' and another said, 'With blackberries;' he then drew them down and muttered, 'Blackberries.'" This pilgrim with the stained hands was "so exceedingly reticent," and "his appearance so genteel, and his manner so false," that he must perforce be the Nathan murderer. A gentleman at Amenia, N. Y., told how he was reading the account of the murder on Saturday, at the depot, when a stranger asked, "What is the news from the City today?" to which he answered, "Nothing, in particular;" but the stranger, looking at him inquiringly, he said further, "There has been a shocking murder of a prominent citizen of New-York." The stranger, however, manifested no surprise and asked no more questions. The reader concluded he had read the account, and proceeded to remark on the boldness and object of the crime, and mentioned the name of the murdered man, when the stranger, "without saying he was acquainted with the family, or making any other remark, said, 'Is it the old man NATHAN?' and in nearly the same breath asked if there was any war news." In many ways his behavior was singular, and he departed abruptly, and without apparent cause on a Southern train, a few minutes later. Next day he got into jail in a neighboring town as the Nathan assassin, but proved to be only a harmless lunatic.

Strangest of all the stories of suspicious appearances, was that which came officially from the detective department of the Philadelphia Police, in a letter telling of "a man lurking in a thinly-populated part of our city, under circumstances of a very suspicious character. He was first seen on Saturday, asleep in a corner of a field, and was then lost sight of until Monday afternoon. Some two miles away from the first place mentioned, he was then seen to emerge from some bushes near the side of a road and also close to a railroad bridge. He requested of a party passing by the loan of a newspaper. One of them had one and handed it to him, which he read, and at once proceeded to talk about the Nathan murder

While he was reading he showed signs of being greatly agitated, and in the midst of the account a train of cars appeared in sight, and without notice he jumped behind some bushes and concealed himself. After the train passed he reappeared, and when questioned about his strange conduct, said that some of his friends from New-York, which place he left on Friday, might be on the train, and he did not care they should see him in his sad condition." This man had stockings "with marks of blood upon them," and on his trousers were "spots, apparently blood." He also wore three studs, supposed to be diamonds, and a watch and chain, the chain partly concealed. The Philadelphia Police were firmly convinced that this was the murderer, and out of these circumstances grew the report so widely published of the arrest of the assassin in that city. The story originated with two bricklayers, and they telling it to a detective, that officer rushed off and gave it to the newspapers as a first means of arresting the suspected. Naturally enough, nothing more was ever seen or heard of the man of the bushes and spots of blood.—*Will Murder Out? in the Galaxy.*

THE LORD OF CASTLE CRAZY.

I dwell in Castle Crazy,
And am its King and Lord;
'Tis furnished well for all my needs—
Cellar and bed and board.
And up in the topmost attic
The farthest from the earth,
I keep my choicest treasures
And gems of greatest worth.

A nobly-stocked museum
Of all that's rare and bright,
With plans; ah! many a thousand!
For setting the wrong world right.
Plans for destroying evil
And poverty and pain,
And stretching life to a hundred years
Of vigorous heart and brain.

I've books in Castle Crazy
That solve the riddles of time,
And make old histories easy
With all their sorrow and crime.
Books that divulge all secrets
That science has ever thought,
And might lead us back to Eden
If men could ever be taught.

I've plans for converting the heathen—
Plans for converting ourselves—
Perhaps the greatest of heathens!—
All in a row on my shelves.
I've plans for transmuting pebbles
Into the minted gold,
And fixing dew into diamonds
As bright as ever were sold.

Though Castle Crazy's open
To all who wish to see,
Very few people care to come
And explore its wealth with me,
I very well know the reason—
Prithee! don't miss the point!
I am the centre of wisdom—
The world is out of joint!—
All the Year Round.

COINCIDENCES IN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.—The editor of *Old and New*, introducing the "Examiner" department of the October number, thus refers to history repeating itself, with differences:

It is curious enough, and sad enough, to think that no passage of NAPOLEON's own *Life of Cæsar* is more carefully wrought than his account of SABINUS' defeat by AMBIORIX and his men in the passes of the Ardennes; of QUINTUS CICEROS' gallant defense of his own camp there; of the swooping down of the German tribes for plunder there; and of CÆSAR's summary revenge for all these insults. One wonders whether the fallen Emperor had his own book in the carriage, as with an escort of Uhlans he rode rapidly through the Belgian parts of this forest from Sedan to Verviers, and whether his old studies recurred to him.

Melancholy enough to read at such a moment of the fate of the wreck of SABINUS' garrison, after they had struggled back to their besieged camp—"LUCIUS COTTA and most of his men were killed. The rest retreated to their camp; of these, L. PETROSIDIUS, the standard-bearer, finding himself pressed by a host of enemies, threw the eagle within the fortifications, and died bravely fighting on the outside. The rest stood the siege with difficulty till night. In the night all of them, to a man, despairing of safety, killed themselves." That was war in those days for a beleaguered Sedan! For fallen princes, the standing text is,

"Sweet are the uses of adversity."

That is doctrine from the same region. It was in this same forest of Ardennes, whose defiles were too much for poor MCMAHON and his men, that the exiled Duke in "As You Like It" proclaimed that gospel to all exiled princes. It must have been hard in these days in the forest to find any *Amiens* on the staff or in the ranks to cheer the bivouac by singing,

"Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me,
Here shall he see
No enemy,
But Winter and rough weather."

The parallel of today with the Ardennes of SHAKESPEARE's Frenchmen, who could not get back from the forest to their home, seems to stop where

"Duke Frederick," [our Fritz.] "hearing how that every day
Men of great wealth resorted to this forest,
Addressed a mighty power, which were on foot
In his own conduct, purposely to take
His brother here and put him to the sword;
And to the skirts of this wild wood he came."

When the *Duke Frederick* in the play came so far,—say to Carignan or Sedan,—he found a religious man, who dissuaded him from his enterprise; but, unfortunately for the princes in Ardennes, in the last month,—whether soldiers, philosophers or fools,—our FRITZ encountered no such person, and the denouément of our "As You Like It" has been different.

If the Emperor turned to reading CÆSAR there, he found a curious passage just in CÆSAR's description of that region. He says: "Since I have come to this place, it will be a fit occasion to speak of the manners of the Gauls and the Germans, and of the differences between these nations. In Gaul, not only are there factions in every city, and in every village and locality, but in almost every house; and there are chiefs of these factions, who are thought by their own men to have supreme authority." Then he contrasts this with Germany. "When any one of their princes says in council that he will lead an expedition, those who choose to follow him proclaim it; they rise at once, if they approve the cause and the leader, promise their help, and are applauded by the multitude. If any of them fail to follow him, they are ranked as traitors and deserters; nor is any faith ever given to them again."

THE "COMMON PEOPLE" OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—In France, it must be confessed, the "common people" are immensely superior in apparent good breeding to the same classes in this country (England.) They exhibit the superiority in their manners, their amusements, as in their political demonstrations. The French are a difficult nation to govern, especially when represented by a Paris mob, but they have instincts that fit them for forms, and their leaders are able to maintain their social dignity in any political assembly. And not only the leaders, but the mass of the French people, have social dignity because they have social freedom. Of political freedom they may not possess so much, under the Empire, as the people in England; but of social freedom they possess considerably more, and they enjoy this because they are able to assert it. They submit, in masses, to a more harsh executive and more arbitrary laws than would be endured in this country; but every Frenchman has a great idea of his self-respect, and looks carefully after it. Class distinctions are strong; but, except from a political point of view, or from the provocation of poverty, they excite but little jealousy. There is not half the clamoring for "position in society," the hankering after a superior grade to their own, that makes the life of so many people in England a burden to them. But different classes see more of each other, and know more of each other, in France. They do not push themselves among one another in private life, but they recognize their respective relations with more practical respect than is commonly shown in this country. Thus master and servant, with equal regard to their relative positions, hold far more friendly intercourse; and the same distinction may be noticed in the relations between teacher and pupil, and—last but not least—between parent and child. Look at the outer life in France, say at one of the best cafés in Paris. The most extreme classes meet upon common ground without interfering with one another in any way. In London laboring men would not be accommodated in public coffee-rooms intended for "their betters," if they ever dreamed of making the experiment; while "their betters" would not venture to intrude in more humble establishments, for fear of—to say the least of it—unpleasant remarks. But the Frenchman, of whatever grade, knows his dignity, and is able to maintain it without making himself offensive. The feeling is exhibited in small matters as in great. In France a man in a blouse will pick up your dropped glove and be proud of placing you under a little obligation by returning it; in England a man of the same class will, as often as not, look, if he does not ask for, "the price of a pint of beer" for his pains.—*London Society.*

THE PRINCE'S CROWN OF PEACOCK FEATHERS.—A most curious record is left of the *cabinet de toilette* belonging to the Empress. It was here that the Prince Imperial had obtained leave to attire himself for the private fancy ball given by the Princess MATHILDE, on the occasion of his birth day, last March. The costume chosen by the Prince was that of a Chinese mandarin, and the Empress being confined to her apartment by an attack of influenza, had expressed a wish to see him in his brave attire before his departure. From the dressing-closet he entered the boudoir, radiant with delight, rejoicing in his splendor. His costume was superb—robes of many colored brocade, trousers of rich silk, and embroidered slippers. But upon his head a calotte, more brilliant than all the rest, a small skull cap, made of peacock feathers! The button was of topaz and rubies, and the ornaments of emeralds; but the Empress, undazzled by its beauty, while the rest of the company were expatiating loudly on the good taste and fitness of the coiffure, had turned pale as she gazed upon it. The old Spanish superstition concerning the invisible crown of peacock's feathers which lies beneath the crown of gold destined to be lost, had risen to her mind, and she tore it from the Prince's head, declaring that he should not wear it at the ball. The earnestness of manner, the eagerness with which the act was performed, left no hope of any reversion of the decree; and while the Emperor laughed heartily and the poor little Prince almost wept at the disappointment, the Empress flung the cap passionately into the wardrobe. Here it was still lying when we paid our visit to the palace. Strange to say, the French superstition, less poetical than the Spanish one, which confines the misfortune attached to peacock's feathers to royalty, confers ill luck to all who meddle with them; and the Prince's skull-cap still remains where the Empress had thrown it. The jewels which adorned it have vanished long ago; but no one has dared to make the experiment of the dire misfortune to be inherited by the owners of the peacock's plumes.—*Court Journal.*

THE FIRST PEDESTRIAN.—As for walking, the original inventor—there may have been earlier pedestrians by choice, but I have not succeeded in finding any—was a certain worthless scamp of the sixteenth century called CHARLES COYPEAU D'ASSOUCY. As TUBAL CAIN invented the art of working in metals, and JUBAL the art of putting together sweet sounds, so CHARLES COYPEAU invented—*trouva*, as he said—the art of walking, considered not as a necessary and somewhat laborious means of locomotion,—a part of the pilgrimage of man, a necessity, hardship and pain, but as a grand delight and pastime. He was a poet, in a second-rate sort of way; an imitator, at some distance, of SCARRON; and used to delight in calling himself, being a gentleman of Bohemian tendencies, loose principles, and considerable powers of self-assertion, the Emperor of Burlesque. His life is curious, and not particularly edifying. When he was not in jail, he used to go up and down the land of France, and even of Italy, followed by two pages carrying his lute, and, as he tells us, his other two old and constant companions, a quartan fever and his evil genius. An ass carried his music and baggage, and the last of the Trouvères sang his lays to whatever audience he could command. He was, in a way, a gentleman, and was received as such. Occasionally he got into trouble, and spent indeed a very doleful, as well as a very dissolute, life.

And this is what the prophet of pedestrianism says of his newly-discovered method of travel: "When I make a journey on foot it is not to save the expense of horse hire. How great is the pleasure of marching along with swinging arms, a good pair of flat shoes, without any fear of breaking your neck by a fall or of running your eye into a projecting bough!—journeying through the country like a philosopher taking a turn in his garden—treading now on the velvet carpet of the turf, now keeping along the banks of a stream, and now walking on the very traces of the fairies' round. What delight to stop when you please, and to contemplate as long as you like whatever looks pleasant and pretty; to gather the hawthorn and the wild rose; to quench your thirst in the shade at a roadside inn or at a sparkling fountain; to rest by a brook and watch the waves run past and the fish swim; and, without any fear of finding the town-gates shut upon you, to fall asleep to the sweet murmur of the zephyrs or the carols of the birds! And is there anything in the world more agreeable than to see on the one side the setting sun with its gold and scarlet, giving promise of a bright to-morrow, and on the other, your teeth sharpened by appetite, to discover below you the steeple of the village, where you will find bed and board."

CHARLES COYPEAU, however, was before his time, and his journeys were not without their drawbacks. Being a great coward, he used to be always in a horrible fear of being robbed. Making his pages go fifty paces ahead with the donkey, he kept well behind with the money; then, if any suspicious figures appeared, he was ready to drop the purse behind a bush and go on to meet them empty-handed. We are not told what place in the procession was occupied by his evil genius and his quartan fever.—*Mediæval Art of Travel, in Belgravia.*

GUNPOWDER AND GUNS IN OLDEN TIMES.—Gunpowder was at first always placed in the guns loose, by means of long ladles; and, in spite of the inconvenience and danger of the practice, it was 300 years before any attempt was made to place it in cartridges. These were at first only used when rapid firing was necessary, and their employment did not become general, owing to the danger in serving the guns with them. Being made of parchment, paper, canvas, or linen, they were more or less incombustible, and left burning fragments in the bore, which had to be carefully removed before a fresh charge was put in. The vents of the gun were frequently choked, and the pieces rendered unserviceable by fragments of the cartridge-bag being forced into them. It was not till 1778 that Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, then Captain of H. M. S. *Duke*, suggested serge as a proper material for cartridges; and when his proposals were not treated with the attention they merited, he placed the whole ammunition of his ship in proper cartridges at his own expense. The advantages of serge as a material for cartridges, the principle of which is its total consumption by the flame of the powder, are so great that its use soon became universal.

From instructions laid down for the service of the great guns in the fifteenth century, it appears that they must have been nearly as formidable to friends as to foes. The actual damage they inflicted on the enemy probably bore little relation to the moral effect they produced; while, on the other hand, the charges of loose powder carried about in "spoones," and fired by means of red-hot spikes, heated in a charcoal fire with a pair of bellows, must have been a frequent cause of accident in the field. At first, the heated spikes seem to have been actually thrust into the vents of the guns, until the safer expedient of laying a train of priming-powder was thought of. This, in its turn, was superseded by a piece of quick-match placed in the vent; and it was soon discovered that the action of the match was much increased by placing it in a small tube of paper. This led to the invention of the "tubes," by which all guns are fired at the present day.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Latest About the Eighth Ward Murder.

Coroner FLYNN, yesterday, ordered the removal of the body of WALTER JOHNSON, the colored man who was shot in the Eighth Ward, on Friday night, by JOHN THOMAS, to his late residence at No. 13 Minetta-street. A post-mortem examination was subsequently made by Dr. SHINE. The inquest will be held on Wednesday next. The deceased was formerly in the employ of the Americus Club as a waiter.

Indignation of the Atalanta Club Oarsmen.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club, the oldest amateur rowing organization in the City, of which Mr. R. BAKER, Jr., is President and Mr. J. W. EDWARDS Secretary, have adopted a resolution reversing their connection with the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. They declare that the rules and regulations of the Association were openly violated at the late annual regatta, and that the race for the championship was decided in an un uet manner.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A party of ladies in Chicago, with excellent intentions, have set about the task of reclaiming fast young men to the ways of virtue and respectability by a kind of moral and social suasion, which is attended with astonishing results. They have formed a society whose members go about the streets at night seeking whom they may reclaim; and when they have found any of the lost, or those who are in a losing way, they invite them home, and treat them with nice things—such as ice-cream, chicken salad, and the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." Social converse and winning ways, of course, exert their powers, and the young men go home sober. So far, all is well; but the ladies are discovering, to their consternation, that the number of the victims of intemperance and the wayward impulses of youth is increasing alarmingly under this regimen. Half the young men in town are found lying about the streets at night, waiting to be taken in and done for in this agreeable way; and it is a problem which the ladies are now engaged upon, whether they are not encouraging vice by their indulgent treatment of it, and whether, after all, the Police Stations do not afford the most wholesome treatment for the young scamps.

Many and various are the important duties which devolve on men in high official position. Often their arduous labors fail to bring about the grand results which are looked for by the over-sanguine public, but their faithful services ought, nevertheless, to be gratefully recognized. Among the arduous labors imposed upon several distinguished diplomats of Europe during the past year, has been that of investigating the subject of raising sun-flowers for the benefit of the Government of India. The main point to be ascertained was the effect which that gorgeous flower may or may not have in neutralizing—by its fragrance, we presume—the miasms which arise from reeking swamps. An official dispatch was addressed to the English Secretary of State for India, asking for this important information. He appealed to Lord LYONS, Ambassador at Paris, who applied to M. OLLIVIER. The question was beyond the powers of that acute statesman, and Holland was next resorted to for light on the sun-flower question. M. LIMBURG, at The Hague, with the aid of the Minister of the Interior, arrived at the conclusion that "no one had any occasion to fear intermittent fever, if he only took care to plant 'colza' on the dry land, or wild plants such as the 'Cinerarea palustris.'" This auspicious revelation was transmitted at once to India, and it is to be hoped that the Punjaub will soon blossom with sun-flowers, and intermittent fever be no longer a terror there.

It never was among the vices or virtues of an old-fashioned Democrat to be at all yielding in his political prejudices. Though the heavens fall, so far as party allegiance is concerned, "*illum impavidum ferient ruinæ.*" A good illustration of the "ruling passion strong in death" is afforded by Mr. WEARE MARSTON, of Northhampton, Mass., who ordered in his will that his body should be carried to its grave by six true Democrats, and that no funeral service should be held over his remains, unless some minister of the Gospel should be found for the purpose who had never preached political or war sermons. Mindful of the prevailing weakness of his Democratic brethren, he provided that $6 should be paid to each of his staunch bearers for their services, and so secured that point, but his sagacity could not suggest any corresponding provision which would secure a clergyman of the desired stripe. A short time ago Mr. MARSTON died, and was gathered to his fathers by half a dozen as sturdy Democrats as ever swore by ANDREW JACKSON, or read the Boston *Post*, but to the credit of the ministers of the Gospel in that region, he was buried without any funeral service.

The Londoners have for some time had an Indian lion as distinguished as the Rummun Lal. After favoring them with his presence for six months past, dancing with their daughters, eating their substantial dinners and acting as a target for their opera-glasses at the theatres, BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN has at last torn himself away from the British metropolis. A select party of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Hanover Rooms to bid him an affectionate adieu, and he very frankly told them what he thought of them. The things which most particularly excited his admiration in the great British nation, were the splendor of the shop windows and the forest of advertisements which surrounded him. No very great compliment this to begin with. Then the dinners, of which he had enjoyed no small number, he characterized as hunting parties which made his "flesh creep on his bones," at first. He soon got over that, however. The choicest wit of the distinguished CHUNDER SEN was of course reserved for the ladies, but even to them he could not be complimentary. There were two things particularly about the ladies that he objected to—the head and the tail. He thought women ought not to occupy more ground than men; but a refined lady of the West end occupied five times as much space as a gentleman. The fair sex ought to be fair. A very facetious fellow is Baboo Keshub CHENDER SEN, and the ladies thought him charming.

New-Orleans is in consternation at the discovery of a skeleton, by some workmen, in making excavations for the foundation of a new building, and jumps at the conclusion "that some dark and bloody deed must have been committed in the old building recently torn down." In New-Orleans that may be the most natural supposition, and its conscience seems to start strangely at sight of the moldering bones. The men who have been so busily digging about our old Park, some time ago struck quite a convocation of these ghastly remnants of the ancient population, and although we have plenty of "dark and bloody deeds" hereabouts, we do not feel bound to start at every skeleton that was exhumed. We suppose that here was an old burying spot, either public or private, and so rest easy. In New-Orleans it may be different, a dead body or skeleton may be *prima facie* evidence of a "dark and bloody deed."

While we are hunting eagerly for a murderer, in England they have a murderer for whom they can find no victim. A lad sixteen years of age insists that he knocked a girl down with a piece of iron and then threw her into the river. He has been brought before a Magistrate on his own accusation, but no such girl can be found, dead or alive, nor any one who knows anything of the circumstances with which he charges himself. He has been a well-behaved youth, and has nothing villainous in his appearance, and the Magistrate is greatly puzzled with the case. The probability is, this fellow, who is so eager for distinction on the gallows, is the victim of an insane delusion. One's own confession, unsupported by other evidence, is not conclusive as to the commission of a crime. There have been instances of men who have confessed the perpetration of atrocious deeds, with which it has been afterward proved they had no connection.

America furnishes ample field for the exercise of talents of all kinds, but we are not sure that a position could be found worthy of the young man of Bristol, England, who posted the following notice at the Exchange of that City: "To marchants, traders, and uthers. A young man, about thirty yeeres of age, who understands the bakker bisness and husbandry, would be glad to go to A merry-ka or any outlandish places as hover seer and like of that. Enquire o' the 'Change keeper. N. B. has no objecshun to go to Bottomley Bay as a Skool Measter, on condition his life can be inshured to the wild Savvages." On the whole we are of opinion he had better go to "Bottomley Bay," for there can hardly be any other place where he will succeed as a "Skool Measter," and if his life is "inshured to the wild savvages," so much the better. Here we should have to incur the expense of educating him before we could make any use of him.

The mania for being the champion of something or other is spreading to an alarming extent, and taking strange directions. Hitherto men whose highest endowment has been their muscle have been content to be matched against each other, placing their hopes of distinction on their legs or their arms, combined, of course, with the rest of the anatomical apparatus properly trained; but an original genius in the town of Muscatine, out West, of course, has left the beaten road to fame and stakes his chance for glory on his teeth. He does not propose to put his grinders to their legitimate use, however, and out-eat the rest of mankind, but descends into the arena with dogs to contend, we presume, for the champion collar. In short, he offers to wager that he can beat any dog in town in a square fight with his teeth, his hands being tied behind him. We devoutly hope this aspirant for the canine championship will get terribly chewed up, if it will check this new outbreak of small ambition. Bull-fights are respectable compared to a proceeding of this kind. We had better leave the dogs their traditional monopoly in the right to "bark and bite, for 'tis their nature to."

Going in bathing in the neighborhood of Dublin, Ireland, can hardly be considered as "sport for ladies," after the experience of the three damsels who went in to take a swim near Black Rock a short time ago. Soon after returning home the faces of two of them swelled, the tongue of one felt as if she had nettles in her mouth, and over their bodies were felt the most acute pricking and stinging; then their throats swelled so as to be nearly closed; finally, before doctors could be obtained, the youngest was seized with spasms in her throat, she became nearly black, and quite cold. Some ammonia was got between her teeth, and at last three doctors arrived. The first said they were no doubt poisoned, but he had never seen a case of the sort before; the next said he had read of such cases off the coast of Africa; the third said he had seen one or two such, but it was a tropical case of poisoning. Notwithstanding the attendance of this learned trio the young ladies are said to be recovering.

Going to the house of a friend to pass the night seems to be a perilous undertaking out in Ohio. A young man venturing to do so at Sidney, in that State, recently, was shot by his "friend," while quietly sleeping in bed. He made the visit in company with his mother, and was assigned to a chamber which was to be occupied by one of the family who came in late. On coming in, that brilliant and courageous member of the family finding some one in his bed, drew a pistol and shot him. The stupidity of this proceeding is not relieved by the explanation that he thought there was a burglar in the house. The explanation is more superlatively stupid and silly than the deed itself, if possible. The whole affair is an illustration of the fact that, those who are in the habit of carrying pistols are cowards, and wholly unfit to be trusted with fire-arms.

Right Rev. Dr. GOSS, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, has done a very worthy thing in condemning the hideous practice of holding "wakes" about the dead bodies of deceased persons. He is a little too hard on the dead, however, and would do a more sensible thing to punish the living offenders than to vent his indignation on the lifeless corpse, which can hardly have any share in the enjoyment or the guilt of the revelry going on about it. He says that he has given instructions to the priests in every part of his diocese, "that whenever it came to their knowledge that a wake had been held over a dead body, the burial service must not be read, but he or she must be buried like a dog." This is adding injury to insult. It is enough for the patience of a dead man to be disgraced by the folly of his surviving friends without having to put up with a canine funeral for an offense for which he is in no way responsible. It would be difficult to discover the least glimmer of sense in this kind of punishment.

ILLINOIS.

The European War—About Republics—The Census in Illinois—Population of Chicago—The November Elections—Crime—Perpetual Motion, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, Sept. 23, 1870.

The excitement of the week has been in connection with European affairs. The proclamation of the Republicans in France—or rather in Paris—has produced a revolution in the minds of thousands of our people, and made such meetings as were held last evening in Farwell Hall and the Court-house square possible. Before that event a meeting of two hundred would have been a large one on the French side of the question. But now the tide has changed, and there was such a gathering as we do not often seen in Chicago. If the French voting power were anything like that of the Germans among us, the Prussians, I imagine, would have but few friends under existing circumstances. As the Germans are some eighty thousand strong in Chicago, it will not do to be so indiscreet as to let our sympathies go out toward Transatlantic Republics, and thus endanger our political relations. And yet, we find prominent in the meeting last evening some of the leading Republicans of the State. Gov. PALMER, even, let his old democratic instincts prevail, and wrote a letter to the Committee favorable to the objects of the meeting. Several distinguished local Republicans took part in the proceedings, but I do not notice among them the names of any active office-seekers. In my younger days I used to be running after all sorts of Republics. A rebellion was my especial delight. I remember, when a boy, weeping as I read the account of the fall of Missolonghi, which was ascribed—not the weeping, but the fall—to the perfidy of French engineers, who aided the Turks. Later, I was taken up with O'CONNELL's Repeal movement, and I remained loyal to my early instincts in favor of revolutionary movements through the uprisings of '48. And even now, such an overthrow as that which occurred in Spain, or the dethronement of the Pope, are objects of my especial admiration. But I have learned that all uprisings of the people are not profitable; and so I am not quite as enthusiastic over the French Republic, which has been inaugurated by the Parisian rabble, and may be overthrown by an uprising of the Reds in twenty-four hours. Nor do I agree with WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his phillipic against the Prussians and BISMARCK. The French have evoked the demon of war; their armies have been destroyed in fair field fight. Now, if they want to preserve Paris from desolation let them surrender. The responsibility is upon them. It is in their power to prevent the destruction of the "capital of civilization." They breathe nothing but war and vengeance toward the Prussians, and, as they have appealed to the sword, by the sword must the issue be decided. It is a piece of impertinence to ask the Prussians to withdraw, while they have the power in their own hands to save their capital intact by submitting to the fate of war.

THE STATE CENSUS.

The State census is completed, and the result is eminently satisfactory to our people. The general estimate has been 2,500,000, and this has been reached, and a little more, the total being 2,569,032. Every county in the State shows a decided increase, except Jo Davies, whose figures are but about 400 over these of 1860. Galena is situated in this county, and it is suggested that the small increase is accounted for by the wholesale transfer of the people of that city into Federal offices! Several counties show over one hundred per cent. gain. Cook County about one hundred and fifty, and Ford County over four hundred per cent. The total gain has been 855,078, or more than the entire population of the State at the census of 1850. Chicago, too, is about the only city in the country which has come up to the expectation of its friends. The count is perfectly satisfactory, as the number exceeds the estimates of a large majority of our citizens. The most sanguine placed the population at 300,000, and if all the people belonging here had been counted, the few hundreds lacking would have easily been made up, for there were Chicagoans last Summer in nearly every part of this country and Europe. Wisconsin has twenty-five cities, and including Milwaukee, they aggregately fall short of its population about 100,000. Michigan has thirty-two cities and large towns, whose population is given, and makes about 250,000. Chicago has a larger population than either of at least five States, and nearly as many as three or four more. "Westward," &c.

POLITICAL.

There is nothing specially new in the political world. Preparations are being gradually perfected for the November election. There is a difficulty in the Twelfth Congressional District, which will, if not healed, give it to the Democrats. JEHU BAKER, a former member, and Gen. HAY, the "sitting member," are both in the field. The latter received the "regular" nomination of the Convention by one majority, and that one was instructed by his constituents to vote for BAKER. Hence he is running, charging that he was cheated out of the nomination. There is not much stir on the surface in the First District, but several gentlemen are being more or less pressed by their friends for the Republican nomination.

MURDERS.

The spirit of murder appears to have been let loose during the past week. There have been four in this city and suburbs, and almost every morning the daily paper brings us a new tale of horror and blood. It is a good portion of it, as usual, saloon work, but not all of it. Murderers do not fare very hard with us, and so they are encouraged to go on with their work.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

A gentleman of this city claims that he has at last invented the long-sought-after, but ever-baffling perpetual motion. We saw it the other day. It was perpetual as long as we looked at it, and we couldn't see any particular reason why it should not keep agoing. The inventor insisted that it had been running seven months, and that the principle which could keep it moving that length of time would make it perpetual. Quicksilver, or mercury, is the motive power of the machine, and operates a something resembling the walking beams of a steamboat, as we used to see them. It performed to a charm in our presence, and we think the inventor really believes in it. At any rate, he has taken out a patent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners have under consideration a resolution forbidding the construction of Mansard roofs in the City, unless fire-proof material is used.

The divorce business is brisk still, there having been something like thirty cases docketed last week. All people dissatisfied matrimonially appear to make a straight line for Chicago. At least I judge so, for I notice that about nine out of every ten are married elsewhere. The corn crop is so abundant that prices are down very low. At Springfield it is selling at twenty-five cents per bushel. The weather is warm and Summer-like still, and the crop has been put in a most splendid condition. Business generally is fair, and in many departments active. Money is still reported stringent among those who have to collect. Traffic and travel on the railroads are heavy.

PROHIBITION.

Temperance Here and Elsewhere—Different Classes of Reformers—Total Abstinence vs. Moderate Drinking.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks last week on the anomalous position of the so-called Temperance men in this country were so well put that at least no aquarian can say they are unworthy of notice. I suspect, however, that you will have to wait some time for an answer. The fact that much wine and beer-drinking in Europe is perfectly compatible with a high physical, intellectual and even moral standard, gravels the aquarian sadly, and they rarely condescend to notice it, except by frantic attempts to deny it. The only *argument* I recollect to have seen was one used by HENRY WARD BEECHER some months ago at a public meeting. He said that Europeans might drink wine and beer with impunity, but Americans could not; our climate was too exciting and made us mere bundles of nerves. That the climate is not too exciting to allow some Americans to drink wine and beer, is proved by the abundance of that *bête noire* of the aquarian, the "moderate drinker;" and an exciting climate is certainly no condemnation, but rather the strongest recommendation of light beer, which is anything but exciting, and far more sedative to the nerves than tea or coffee. Any doctor can tell Mr. BEECHER that our women, who, as a general rule, use no fermented beverages, are, thanks to their large consumption of tea, at least as prone to nervous diseases as men. My own conviction is, that if they drank less tea and coffee and a little light wine and beer instead, they would be better off morally as well as physically, for there is a close connection between the nerves and the temper.

In order to appreciate fully the imperviousness to reason and argument of so many aquarians, we must glance back at the cause, origin and progress of the "temperance" movement.

During the first quarter of the present century, drunkenness was the great vice of New-England. The harsh climate, the harsher religion, (founded on a theology in some of its phases positively demoniac,) the absence of malt liquors, of cheap wines, of popular amusements, of artistic tastes, drove the people to "take it out" in drinking spirits, which was almost the only diversion and luxury left them. In other sections of the land, where these causes did not exist to the same extent, they were supplemented by others, such as the influx of an ignorant foreign population, old colonial rowdy traditions, local malaria, and the general semi-barbarism of newly-settled districts. Drunkenness had become a great national vice.

Temperance reform of some sort, was a necessity. Unfortunately, by a natural ascetic reaction, analogous to that which took place against Pagan licentiousness in the early ages of Christianity, the movement gradually assumed extravagant and fanatical proportions. The "pledge," which began with distilled, was made to include fermented liquors; the abstinence at first inculcated for the sake of example, or as what the Church of Rome calls a work of supererogation, was made a test of virtue and Christianity; physical force was called in as an adjunct to moral suasion; and finally, we have at present a large and active body of aquarians, of whom it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that their whole moral and religious creed is summed up in the one article of aquarianism. This is strong language; I will give but two out of many producible instances which justify it. Last year Dr. TYNG said that he knew no heterodoxy where there was temperance, (*i. e.*, aquarianism,) and no orthodoxy where there was intemperance, (*i. e.*, non-aquarianism.) This year Mr. JOSEPH COOK, of Andover, (a person to whose performances I have already had occasion to direct your reader's attention,) affirmed that Buddhism was superior to the Christianity of those clergymen who did not preach total abstinence.

All which may seem strange when we reflect that meanwhile a better class of foreigners have come among us, that beer, in its most innocent form, has been popularized, that even amid the general rise of prices, some wines are cheaper than they formerly were, and that the whole subject has been discussed with much ability and learning. But there are stronger influences at work on the other side. First, whenever any tenet has acquired sufficient prominence to make it an actual or possible political element, it attracts a great number of insincere persons, who, being really indifferent, or even at heart opposed to the tenet, nevertheless take it up for selfish ends as a source of political capital. This class of so-called temperance men is not small, and it comprises many shades of insincerity, from the thorough-paced hypocrite who rants about water on the platform and takes his dram behind the door, to the *adiaphorist*, (as MACAULAY would have dubbed him,) who, being originally a practical aquarian from taste or economy, thinks he may as well get credit or votes by professing a principle which he does not feel.

Secondly—In rural districts there is a prejudice against wine, as there is against clean bridle-bits or clean harness, (in some places against clean shirts,) against anything which seems to the vulgar mind aristocratic. True, this feeling works both ways, to a certain extent, (in some cities the effect would be just the opposite,) and I do not attach any very great importance to it; still I believe it has an appreciable force in the country.

Thirdly—The settlement of the slavery question turned loose a good deal of ultraism, which naturally attached itself to the aquarian agitation, as the next most prominent. Or, perhaps, we may more correctly express the proposition thus: many of the ultra anti-slavery men were also aquarians, and are now concentrating on one object, the energy that was divided between two.

Fourthly—On the well-known political principle of "log-rolling" the aquarian fanaticism has combined itself with other fanaticisms and extravagances. It has already identified itself (or nearly so) with the "women's rights" movement; here in Massachusetts it is joining hands with the "labor movement," and lending one of its champions to help Caste out the Chinese. I don't think there is much danger of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' election as Governor of Massachusetts, but the event is certainly within the limits of possibility, and its occurrence would be a serious blow to the reputation of republican institutions all over the world.

Fifthly—(I am forced to "hurry up," as this letter threatens to be too long.) There is a prejudice against the Germans in puritanical districts, and in the same regions the accumulative force of Mrs. Grundy is very strong. These influences are of course subject to the same modifications as No. 2.

Sixthly—The prohibitive development of aquarianism is much helped by a prominent bias of the Republican Party. I suppose any sharp school-boy would feel himself insulted at the suggestion that he did not understand the differences between our great political parties, yet there is one very serious difference frequently overlooked by men of mature experience. The tendency of the Democrats is to too little, that of the Republicans to too much law. The former exaggerate the claims of individual liberty, the latter the potentiality of legislation. The English used to illustrate the *quasi* omnipotence of their Parliament by saying that it could do anything but turn a woman into a man. Some of our Republicans would hardly allow even that limit to the powers of legislative enactment.

You see, then, the chances to which you are exposed in throwing arguments before an aquarian. He may be a pure fanatic, like the clergyman mentioned by Justice MACARTHY, who is so deeply imbedded in his conviction of the sin of beer-drinking that you might as well try to reason with the Pope about infallibility, or the *Saturday Review* about marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Talk to him of making our population temperate, in the true sense of the word! It is the very thing he does not want. The "moderate drinkers" are his special abhorrence; he would sooner see them all drunkards, because then they would practically confirm instead of practically refuting his theories; wherefore he is constantly trying to persuade himself and others that they must become drunkards at some time. He may be a pure humbug, who, whenever he has a chance, cries out for about the space of two hours, great is Diana of the aquarians! merely because he gets no small gain by the goddess. He may be an "ist" of some sort, who backs the aquarians because they agree to back some other special hobby of his in return. He may be a prejudiced vulgarian who fancies that wine-drinking is an attribute of "shoddy," and beer-drinking of "Dutchmen," and that both are therefore Un-American and Un-Republican. Or he may be a really honest and sensible man in most matters, but laboring under the error that a popular vote and a legal enactment can make the wrong right, the absurd rational, and the impossible possible. In all cases but the last, frequently in that also, argument is thrown away.

The fundamental error of nearly all our "reformers" was lately pointed out with much force and clearness by the *Nation*. They are persons of one idea, (more dangerous than the man of one book so dreaded by old whalers,) and cannot embrace in their minds the complete and symmetrical development of human nature. Their mistake seems to arise from misunderstanding the province of specialties.

It would be irrelevant to blame a policeman for not relieving the distressed, or a teacher of languages for not being a gymnast. But if a Government contented itself with police and made no provision for hospitals or charities, we should say that it took an imperfect view of its duties; and if an instructor left his pupils no time for recreation or bodily exercise, we might well hesitate to place our children under his charge. Our modern civilized life is so complicated and implicated, so manifold and manysided that it is very misleading to give exclusive prominence to the direct physical or moral consequences of an isolated act, without taking into consideration all its indirect bearings. For fear of swelling this communication to inordinate dimensions, I omit a number of illustrations, the moral of all which is briefly this: That even if the direct, and so to speak, abstract tendencies of certain stimulants be injuries, their indirect effects may strike the balance in their favor.

Yet even this is too favorable a statement of the case for the aquarians. Another great error of theirs is omitting in all their speculations the question of dosage, though it runs throughout all the pharmacopœia, all chemistry, we may say all nature. Do the deadly qualities of nitric acid, for instance, prove oxygen to be a poison? They should, according to "temperance" logic. The very essence, the *differentia*, as logicians say, of a stimulant, is that it is liable to abuse, and hurtful, or even deadly, in improper doses. This is true not merely of tea, coffee, common salt and all spices, unalcoholic drinks containing carbonic acid gas, as well as of alcoholic drinks and tobacco, but also of purely natural stimulants, such as sunshine, the want of which makes a man pale and sickly, while too much gives him a bilious attack or a sun-stroke.

The realization of the aquarian's paradise is not only impossible, but unreasonable; not only unreasonable, but undesirable. Nor is this assertion inconsistent with the admission that it would bring about a great deal of good. The second French Empire did a great deal of good, but more harm in the end. A great deal of good would result from laws abolishing theatres and balls, establishing a censorship of the Press, compelling every man to have a stated profession or trade, and to attend divine worship regularly. But a great deal more harm would be done, if for no other reason, because such enactments would outrageously violate individual liberty, and impress an arbitrary character on our institutions.

Let me conclude with a brief epilogue.

The Abderitans were suffering from an epidemic. An enemy, counting on their proverbial stupidity, presented himself in the market place and made proclamation, "Men of Abdera, let me thrust out all your right eyes, and I will cure the pestilence." But the men of Abdera were not such fools as that; they rose up as one foot, and kicked out the stranger, declaring that they would take their chance of the epidemic sooner than lose their right eyes.

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

The Old Government Restored—A Reward of £20 Each Offered for the Capture of Riel and O'Donoghue—An Official Investigation Proposed.

The special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, writing from Fort Garry, recently says:

"Taking a general view of the situation, it seems to amount to this: that the people of the settlement, with some exceptions, were more or less indignant at the way in which the Dominion Government proposed to deal with them, and therefore looked upon RIEL's earlier movements, if not with satisfaction, at least not with great displeasure. Then, when one thing led to another, and RIEL's party plunged deeper into insurrection, the falling away from him of public sympathy was by gradation. Some were greatly incensed with him, others a little less so; some were in armed sympathy with him, others only secretly supported him, and a number of men cared little which way events turned, provided they were unmolested in their daily occupations. The principal men of influence in the settlement were the clergy, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic; but the Protestant clergy deemed peaceful measures the best to be adopted, while the Catholic clergy thought the reverse, and acted upon their opinion. These influences being opposed to one another, the more active, of course, predominated, and the laity of the settlements were content to follow the precepts and example of their pastors. Sympathy with RIEL, and dread of RIEL, combined to guide the doings of one portion of the settlement, without any potent cause existing to create an active opposition to his usurped authority. The men from whom opposition to RIEL might have been expected deemed it expedient to join or support the Provisional Government, and having consented to do so were soon placed in the dilemma of retiring, and incurring the then powerful enmity of RIEL and his associates, or acting in concert with and under a man who was guilty of putting a British subject to death after subjecting him to the proceedings of a mock tribunal. The salve that RIEL offered to tender consciences by taking upon himself the responsibility of everything up to the day after the death of SCOTT, was apparently accepted, and the exceptional position of affairs in the settlement, and the danger that hovered over all, is pleaded as a sufficient reason for avoiding the possibility of a rupture with the leading insurrectionists. There was a want of leading men round whom the loyalists could gather, and there was immediate danger to life and property, in opposing RIEL, when, by what may be called the chances of rebellion, he had secured all the arms and guns in the settlement. Now that the Provisional Government has fled, there is a disinclination on the part of men here to come forward as leaders of the English—and in English include Scotch-party. RIEL's friends—always excepting his clerical supporters—are in the background, and those who joined the Provisional Government, although with the best intentions, probably feel that some time must elapse before they can with propriety take prominent positions in the interest of the English and the English half-breed population. It is difficult to say how the future is to be moulded, except by obliterating the recollections of the past and starting the Province with a clear sheet; but that again is impossible, for it would be an outrage upon the authority of the Queen and the rights of her subjects to slur over the death of SCOTT, and pass by the events of the Winter without a thorough investigation. To conduct this, however, it would be necessary to capture RIEL, O'DONOGHUE, or LEPINE, as the trial of one or other of these is the only way in which a variety of mysteries can be brought to light; and no very strenuous exertions appear to be made to take any of these men prisoners. A resident of Winnipeg—Dr. SCHULTZ's father-in-law—has offered a reward of £20 each for the capture of the three persons I have named, and it is believed that the sum offered will tempt the Indians to devote all their time and energies in searching for those upon whose capture such unheard of wealth depends. It is confidently asserted that LEPINE is still in the vicinity of Fort Garry, but that RIEL and O'DONOGHUE have made their way to Pembina. A report to the effect that they had become American citizens was circulated in Winnipeg, but I doubt RIEL's taking such a step, at least until he is certain that all hopes of pardon for his complicity in SCOTT's death are at an end. Bishop TACHE, whose visits here have not, I believe, resulted altogether to his satisfaction, called today on the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor will hold a levee on Monday, and I presume the formal announcement of the change in the constitution of the Territory will be made without delay. Dr. SCHULTZ is expected here in a few days, and it is believed by his friends his presence will tend to dispel the apathy that seems to hang over the settlement. It is doubtful, however, whether much will be gained by resuscitating the past, except in connection with the trial of those who murdered SCOTT; but on the other hand a close attention to the foundation of the future is a matter the importance of which can hardly be overestimated."

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

Fourteen million copies of SPURGEON's sermons are reported to have been sold in England, and three hundred thousand in America; and SPURGEON is but thirty-six years old.

A St. Louis minister prayed in his church that "the wicked game of base-ball, and the Devil's tattoo called 'Shoo Fly,' may speedily spend their force."

Josh Billings says that "if any man proposes to serve the Lord, he likes to see him do it when he measures corn as well as when he hollers 'Glory!' 'Halleluyer!'"

Rev. F. S. DE HAAS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed for Europe on Wednesday last, accompanied by his wife. He will make a tour of the East before his return.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the famous blind preacher, formerly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been offered the pastorate of an Episcopal Church in San Francisco, Cal., at a salary, in gold, of $6,000.

The New-York *Observer* urges the proposal that the next Protestant General Conference shall be held in the City of Rome. It believes that the whole Protestant world will respond to the invitation, when it is sent forth calling upon Evangelical Christendom to meet in council in the City of Rome.

The venerable Bishop MORRIS, of the M. E. Church, is heartily opposed to clergymen reading their sermons from the pulpit. In his late charge to the North Ohio Conference, he said: "In a ministry of fifty years, I never read a single sermon in the pulpit, and I tried the use of notes only three times."

The *Methodist* wishes that Christian men would remember God in their business affairs. Too many, it says, if they were honest, would declare as the old man did who said: "When I start on a work of mercy and stop to deal in horses, I never have good luck. The fact is, I don't want the Lord around when I'm trading horses!"

Dr. REID, editor of the *Northwestern*, came near being chosen a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. "The Committee on Episcopacy," says the *Guardian*, "at first agreed to recommend Dr. REID, of Chicago, for Bishop," but simply reported in favor of electing a Bishop from the "parent body" in the United States. After much warm discussion, pro and con, the report of the Committee was accepted by a vote of 30 to 19. There was, however, no election, Dr. REID withdrawing his name.

The *Churchman* declares that the absurd story in the secular papers that Bishop DOANE, of Albany, had got out a new edition of the Book of Common Prayer, containing the Scotch Communion Office, is about as ridiculous to all intelligent Churchmen as if it had been that he had got out a new edition containing extracts from the Romish Missal. It is simply the American Prayer Book just as it has always been, with the addition of pointing to the Psalter and some new hymns, authorized by the late General Convention.

The *Jewish Times* likes the tone of Mr. PARTON's recent magazine article on "Our Israelitish Brethren." It is spoken of as breathing a spirit of benevolence and candor, and though not altogether correct in its statements, yet the writer believes that it will go far to spread information in regard to Jewish manners, habits, institutions and character, which will effect a healthy change in the sentiments of the general public. "The Jews demand nothing but justice," says the editor; "they have nothing to conceal, and their religious and social principles once known, the spirit of caste, fanaticism and race will be finally and forever overcome."

The complaint is frequently made that old men are not wanted in our pulpits. The *National Baptist*, in a lengthy article, discusses the subject, and seeks to discover the reasons therefor. "One comprehensive reason why many men fail in the ministry," it believes, "is because they openly invite failure,—almost compel it,—by their own indolence and neglect. Rejecting the only means by which their preaching can be made permanently attractive and profitable, they fall into routine, common-place and vain repetition. They have told all they know, and preached themselves dry; hence there is nothing for them except to retire. Perhaps they may go through their narrow round, with very slight modifications, at a few different places; but the end is evident from the beginning."

The extravagance of the prevailing habits of mourning is severely censured by the *United Presbyterian*, of Pittsburg, in its last issue. "A family will shroud itself in black for years," says the writer, "as an expression of sorrow for one of its dead. That one may be in heaven, rejoicing with joy unspeakable, while relatives on earth are moving about in heavy and sombre garments, making their lives as gloomy as they can. There is no fitness in the thing. It is often a mere mockery of sorrow. But that to which we now specially direct attention is its wastefulness. Whole wardrobes of families will be thrown away, and many unable to bear the expense will procure and put on their mourning dresses, all because they have not courage to disregard a prevalent but foolish custom. There is much need of reformation here, especially in the interest of the poor."

Mr. SPURGEON, in answer to a member of an almost deserted church, who writes inquiring how it may be filled again with worshipers, has given some excellent advice, which may be useful to other people, elsewhere. He says: "Quite enough for a pastor to fill the pulpit well, and that the filling of the pews depended upon the zeal, the earnestness, and the diligence of those with whom he commenced his ministry; if they would support him by their earnest co-operation, the meeting-house would soon be full. I remember when I first came to London, preaching to eighty or ninety in a large chapel, but my little congregation thought well of me, and induced others to come and fill the place. I always impute my early success to my warm-hearted people, for they were so earnest and enthusiastic in their loving appreciation of 'the young man from the country,' that they were never tired of sounding his praises. If you, any of you, are mourning over empty pews in your place of worship, I would advise you to praise up your minister.

The *Church Union* (Mr. BEECHER's organ) of last week deplores the growing prevalence of the profession of "Sanctification" in the Methodist Church. "There are already evidences" the writer declares, "that this belief is likely to result in a graded Church—a Church divided by caste prejudices, and exposed to that most subtle and active poison, spiritual pride. Human nature, even when sanctified by divine grace, has never yet been able to resist the temptations involved in "odious comparisons." To say that no comparison is intended is to ignore the laws of the mind, and a Christian who claims any 'peculiar privilege' will be closely and jealously watched, and has special need to watch himself. Moreover, it would be well, both for the doctrine and for the Church, if they who consider themselves more liberal or holier than the mass of their brethren would let actions speak and mouths be silent. There is much virtue, much wisdom, and, above all, much humility in silence, and there is no more powerful rebuke to low attainment than high attainment which vaunteth not itself. Charity does not divide the Church, but unites it."

Tweedletown or Fiskville.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the name of New-York is changed to Fiskville, please let me suggest as more appropriate the name of *Tweedletown*. Devoted to the Ring.

OLD BOY.

American Institute Fair—Aerial Pyrotechnics.

The attendance of visitors at the Fair, yesterday, was exceedingly large. The horticultural and floricultural departments made a splendid display, and won considerable admiration from the lady visitors. The ice-manufacturing machine, it is expected, will be in operation on Tuesday next, and will doubtless attract thousands of spectators.

One small and two large meteoric and cannonading fire balloons will be sent up on Tuesday evening, immediately after the close of the exhibition. During the ascent they will give off a grand display of fire-works at regular intervals from a height of a mile or more. The novel display will be conducted by Prof. HARRIS.

Trials of Policemen.

Commissioner MANIERRE yesterday heard twenty-seven complaints against policemen. They were mostly of a trivial character.

Grand Roundsman BOLEMAN accused Patrolmen O'KEEFE, MCCORMACK, GEOGHEGAN and BROWN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with entering a lager-beer saloon in uniforms while on their way from Police trials. He said that they all had off their uniform coats excepting MCCORMACK, and that they commenced playing cards. The defense was to the effect that the officers went in to get something to eat, and that they used the cards to amuse themselves during the time they were kept waiting. Referred to the Board.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1870.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 84 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our correspondent at London telegraphs that, although the result of the Cabinet Council on Friday is the further postponement of the action of the Ministry in regard to mediation, the delay cannot be of long duration. Sir HENRY BULWER prints another letter in the *Times* on the duty of England in the crisis. He deprecates the Ministerial policy of waiting for the good opportunities that may never come. He declares that NAPOLEON would never have begun the war had England firmly protested.

A dispatch from Tours says the Prussians seem disinclined to attack Paris; they have constructed an intrenched camp at Versailles, and seem to have gone into Winter quarters there. A London dispatch, on the other hand, reports that preparations are making for a grand attack on Paris from the north, at Gennevilliers. The reports of fighting before Paris on Wednesday and Thursday are pronounced false. An engagement occurred near Rouen, on Friday, between a body of French sharp-shooters and Prussian scouts, which resulted in the defeat of the latter. Pithiviers and Beauvais are now occupied by the Prussians. At Beaume, the citizens have barricaded the streets, and announce their intention to defend themselves. King WILLIAM, on Friday, sent a dispatch to the Queen from his head-quarters at Ferrieres, announcing a simultaneous attack by French troops of the line on three Prussian corps, and the defeat of the French after a fight of two hours. The surrender of Fort d' Ivry, on the south side of the city, was demanded on the 26th, and promptly refused.

M. TISSANDER left Paris on Friday afternoon in a balloon, with a cargo of letters and important official dispatches, and reached Tours in safety after a short "voyage." He reports that no Prussians were to be seen near Paris, nor any people on the roads leading to the city; nor boats of any kind on the river. A complete silence reigned about the city. Approaching Versailles, large numbers of Prussian soldiers were observed in camp. The aeronaut dropped a large number of copies of the recent Government proclamation, printed in German, among them, and was answered by a sharp fire. No harm was done by this, however, as the range was too long. M. TISSANDER landed near Dreux, in the department of Eure-et-Loire, many miles west of the Prussian lines, sent the letters which he had brought, 25,000 in number, to the town post-office, from which they will be properly forwarded, and hurried to Tours in a special locomotive, with the Government dispatches. Relative to matters within Paris, he says more than 500,000 soldiers, well-armed and disciplined, are behind the walls; and the firing from the forts has been so accurate that the Prussians have been baffled in their attempts to erect batteries. The city is tranquil. Nearly all the shops are open during the day, as usual. All the cafés are closed at 10 nightly, and a careful watch kept throughout the city until daylight. The public squares are filled with troops, drilling and exercising. No luxuries are to be had; no butter nor fruit. Some fresh meats will be scarce, but there is a six months' supply of salted provisions and flour.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *plebiscitum* is to be voted upon at Rome today if no postponement has been made. The question to be decided is simply whether union with the Kingdom of Italy is desired by the people. The action of the Government with regard to the Pope will be left unfettered. The Roman Jews have sent an address to VICTOR EMMANUEL exulting in their release from Papal rule....The ravages of the vomito on the Mediterranean coast are increasing....A revolution has just been discovered in Spain projected by the Duke of MONTPENSIER.

GENERAL.

The freshet in Virginia, on Friday night and yesterday, caused great damage in sweeping away bridges, railroad tracks and canal locks. At Richmond the water rose in the streets so that horse-car travel was interrupted, and ferry-boats resorted to instead. Buildings and property were carried away, and communication with the surrounding country cut off. At Harper's Ferry, a large part of the city was submerged, many substantial buildings destroyed, and forty lives lost. Three women and three children were drowned at Lynchburg. The Potomac has risen several feet, and the bridges between Washington and the Virginia shore have been carried away. The streets of Washington bordering on the river are overflowed and filled with floating merchandise. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been greatly damaged.

A circular has been issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, giving full directions for forwarding United States notes and currency to be exchanged for those of the new issue.

The public debt was decreased during the month of September by $9,607,448 72. The decrease since the 1st of March is $91,413,824 89, and since the 1st of October, 1869, $121,581,419.

The works of the JOHNES & NIMMICKS Manufacturing Company, at Pittsburg, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss amounts to $35,000 and the insurance to $20,000.

The grocery-store of CHARLES H. LANGLEY, at Newport, R. I., was burned on Friday night.

On the British brig *Nancy*, which was lost on the way from Cow Bay to New-York, were the Captain, his wife and child, the crew and a woman with seven children. The Captain was rescued; the rest perished.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a Convention, composed of delegates from all the Western and North-western States, for the purpose of considering questions pertaining to immigration.

JAMES MCDONOUGH was appointed Chief of Police of St. Louis, on Friday, by the new Board of Commissioners.

GEORGE D. CARY, who was convicted of the murder of GEO. JOHNSON, near Syracuse, in April last, was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 20th of November.

The trotting at Mystic Park, near Boston, was yesterday postponed until Monday, on account of the condition of the track.

The latest advices from China state that the French ultimatum has been refused, and the Chinese are preparing for war. The French are waiting for orders from the Home Government.

The Buckeye races at Cincinnati closed yesterday. The prizes were taken by A. KEENE RICHARDS' *Mary Edith*, D. SARGENT'S *Witchcraft* and *Morgan Scout*.

French Parties—The Future Prospect.

The celebrated French scholar and historian, M. RENAN, in an article a few months since, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, made a most interesting analysis of the political parties in France, which the events of the coming Winter, we fear, will fully verify. The misfortune of France, according to this able critic, is that no one school or section of political thought has a decided preponderance, and that three, at least, of the political parties have great power and vitality. There is, as is well known, a youthful and enthusiastic body, largely composed of *ouvriers*, led by journalists and thinkers, and swarming in all the large cities, who believe ardently in a Republic—many of them, even, in a socialistic republic. Their compact organization, especially in Paris, combined with their ardor give them a powerful influence. They are strong enough, in the opinion of M. RENAN, to threaten and endanger any other policy which may be erected in France, but not strong enough to build up their own. They form the fermenting and revolutionary element in French society. Public confidence in them is not sufficiently strong to permit their ideas to be fairly tested, as the people remember always the excesses of their leaders or their indiscreet followers.

Opposed to them, and more than counterbalancing them, is the large conservative party of the middle class, in favor of a constitutional monarchy after the model of England. A third strong party, represented especially in the provinces and among the peasantry, is in favor of the Empire—a military government resting on universal suffrage. The constitutional party, as RENAN points out, can never retain power long without being endangered by the democratic element, while democracy or republicanism is continually liable to be overthrown and superseded by imperialism. England, he says very justly, escaped this fermenting element of democracy, especially through her Puritan emigration to New-England, which relieved the body politic of these disturbing elements. But England, under the new popular régime, may expect some of the difficulties which have beset France. No one of these political tendencies in France, he urges, has sufficient depth and strength among the people to insure its success and permanence, or even to give it a fair trial.

Since this ingenious critic penned this analysis of French parties, of which we have given only the briefest résumé, one of the great camps, so to speak, into which the French nation were divided, may be said to have been almost broken up. The grand imperialist régime, which our critic evidently looked upon, even then, as almost a passing shadow, has utterly collapsed. If Providence had purposed, by a supernatural manifestation, to prove to the French people the folly of giving up all control of their affairs, and trusting their lives and fortunes to the will of a single, absolute ruler, it could not have done it more significantly and terribly than has been accomplished by the events of this war. If there exists a moral judgment in the French national character, the people must see what their defeat and misfortune mean, and what they have sprung from. Cæsarism, at least for this generation, must have exploded into vapor.

But there still exist the two other great schools of political opinion on the soil of France—the republican and the monarchical. Both are as powerful as ever, and, despite the appearances on the surface, both are as jealous of one another as they have always been. At present, the Republican Party stands at the helm, and must steer the storm-beaten ship through the breakers. All malcontents must, for the time, be at peace. The Republican leaders have an opportunity for undivided rule. Even the monarchical TROCHU serves them willingly. But they are themselves divided by the most adverse opinions. The "Reds" and the Socialists still hold the wildest theories, and are passionately anxious to realize them. The present Ministry would undoubtedly rather see the Prussians in control of Paris than a committee of the Socialists or the working men's unions. And though the news of fighting in the streets of Paris, between the two Republican wings, is most probably an exaggeration, it represents a contingency which may at any time occur. Moreover, the Republican leaders are in a very awkward position. They can neither make peace nor carry on war. If they accept almost any conceivable terms from the Germans, they are sure to create the most intense exasperation among the whole French people, and, as soon as peace is declared, to be overthrown. If they continue the war, they will be soon cut off from all connection with France, and not improbably may see a second provisional, and more democratic, Government formed in the republican South. If they made peace today it is doubtful if France would keep to the conditions a year. If they carry on war, they seem likely to deliver over the country to extermination and utter ruin. We have, as yet, no evidence that even the majority of the French people accept the Republic. The large cities are undoubtedly Republican, but how far the peasantry are so remains to be proved. At all events, we have no doubt that the party for a constitutional monarchy are still strong, and have really the best prospects for a future success. They will escape the necessary odium which must attach to the Republican leaders. They will have no share in the disasters of France. The Empire, they will urge, brought on the disastrous war; the Republic made the disgraceful peace. The Monarchy must heal the wounds made by both.

The Monarchists, too, have no vital dissensions in their ranks. They seek a definite and reasonable object. They have no hostility to property. They are the guardians of public order. On their side, too, will be the best thinkers and writers in France. The current of events will be with them. In the fearfully disorganized condition of France, now rapidly approaching, the probability is that there will be two or three temporary governments.

Standing Armies.

The absence of any necessity for keeping a large standing army is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by this country. Isolation, free institutions and, relatively to coterminous States, immense power, render practicable an exemption which, in the absence of either of these considerations, would be impossible. In our civil war general attention was drawn to an advantage which in ordinary times is little thought of. Habit makes its enjoyment a matter of course, and the fact that every citizen in the State is made at least ten per cent. richer each year for not having to sustain a military force like the armies of the great continental nations of Europe, is lost sight of by its very familiarity. The army made necessary by the rebellion,—the vast array that almost literally "rose like an exhalation,"—vanished even more swiftly than it came. An immense expenditure was incurred for a short time; and most people rightly considered that the additional cost and other evils of hasty preparation were more than balanced by long years of previous saving, and the avoidance of possible evils which a large standing army so commonly entails. But with peace and renewed prosperity, many are apt to forget the exceptional benefits of the absence of such a body. The Franco-Prussian war now brings these freshly before our eyes; and a glance at the attitude even of the European nations not involved in the present conflict will serve to strengthen the lesson thus sometimes neglected.

All Europe is today spending more money than it ought or need to spend, because of this terrible encounter of two of her leading Powers. Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain and Denmark have incurred great military expenses, because not of what has happened, but of what may happen. Frontiers must be watched, troops put on a war footing, ammunition accumulated, fortresses strengthened, fleets augmented, and many men changed from producers to non-producers to meet the exigencies of different branches of service. In England, a country which from her comparative insulation and powerful marine, we are accustomed to think more than commonly secure, there is really more alarm than has been felt before for years; and it is clear that new and extensive military outlays are inevitable immediately there, even if the war ends with the present campaign. The tremendous power shown by the Germans in crushing so strong a country as France, has excited in London the gravest apprehensions. It is felt that a moiety of the army which has defeated MCMAHON and BAZAINE might as easily overrun, if not conquer, Great Britain. "Have we any reason," asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "to believe that our three hundred thousand men would do better than the gallant but unhappy Army of the Rhine? Could they fight with more devoted heroism? Is their discipline better? Do they know more of their work? The answer to each of these questions must be in the negative." The regular army of England is comparatively small, scattered, and doubtfully officered. The volunteers are spirited and patriotic, have some skill with the rifle, and a smattering of military knowledge; but what could they do against troops like those of the Crown Prince, with strategy behind them like that of VON MOLTKE? The militia, England's "old constitutional force," is hardly of more avail than so many yokels armed with pitchforks. The journal abovenamed declares they cannot shoot,—that they are only half trained, and not half officered. There is nothing to give to these three forces compactness or homogeneousness of action. There is nothing to warrant in an emergency either efficient organization or unity of reserves. Mr. CARDWELL'S new Army Enlistment bill aims to meet the case. But at the outside, it only promises a trained army reserve of sixty thousand men. Measures must be taken on a far larger and more comprehensive scale, and until this is done England is at disadvantage in all her diplomacy, and consequently in all the elements that have secured her a commanding place among the family of nations.

All this implies that the people of England must be put to new and enormous expense, and that the heavy burdens under which they now groan must be indefinitely augmented. France may be disarmed for a time, but it appears certain that after what has happened all the other great Powers, and ultimately France herself, will be forced to adopt the Prussian system, or something like it, in order to be prepared for possible events that might otherwise threaten subjugation. Were Europe like the United States, one vast Federal Republic, this necessity might be obviated, but it is not easy to see how it can be dispensed with otherwise. A single State, like France, may adopt Republican institutions, but such a State, while surrounded by monarchies, must remain armed to resist them. A forest of bayonets costs money, whether it upholds a democratic assembly or a crown, and the diversity of political institutions may as easily necessitate heavy military establishments as the ambition of rival dynasties. The unfriendliness with which King WILLIAM regards the new-born Republic at Paris makes this palpable enough—and from one crowned head we may judge the rest. The Prussian monarch and his [illegible] it is to be feared that the suffering millions of Europe are unlikely to be relieved of the grievous burden of standing armies by isolated republican movements, let these be as promising as they may. Only when in Europe, as in America, homogeneous and intimately related political institutions govern a whole continent, is the happy exemption enjoyed by ourselves likely to be participated in by the countries across the sea.

Farewell to the Central Park.

Most cities of any considerable size have some feature more prominent than another by which they are rendered interesting. It may be a church, a picture gallery, a library, some busy manufacture, or even some ruin which tells a story of past glories. But none of these are regarded with more natural pride by the people, than the parks which are set apart for public use. In the possession of these ornaments to a great city, New-York may justly claim preeminence. Our Central Park is unsurpassed, both as to its extent and its position. The work upon it was commenced so recently as 1857, but its natural advantages have since been so skillfully heightened, and so many landscape, garden, and art beauties have been added, that it has become one of the loveliest and most magnificent places of popular resort in the world. This result is due to the unwearied care and unimpeachable integrity of the late Board of Commissioners, who retired under the provisions of the new City charter of last year. What these gentlemen have done for the City, and how they have fulfilled their trust, will always be remembered with gratitude. Their thirteenth and final report, just issued, will be regarded with deep interest and regret, as at once their record and their official farewell. We very much doubt whether so honest or so gratifying a report will ever be presented again.

A brief reference to some points in the document shows how much has been accomplished during the year. The Belvidere, which will overlook the whole Park, was well advanced, as was also the Merchants' Gate. The Boys' House and Children's Cottage are complete, and the Dairy was in a forward State. The ceiling of the Terrace was nearly finished. The Maze on the east of the old reservoir was complete and planted. Considerable portions of the wall have been erected, and the Terrace fountain, with its bronze figures, was to be finished this season, and a large number of other works and materials have been added at various localities. Among these latter are 188 feet of rustic seats, 400 iron settees, 3 rustic bridges, 10 swings for children, cages for animals, houses for keepers and garden-tools, a steam road-roller, thousands of feet of drain-pipes, and many useful articles of various descriptions. There have been planted during the year covered by the report, 5,954 trees and shrubs, a large proportion of good size, and 6,568 herbaceous and bulbous plants. The last Legislature authorized the Board to establish and maintain a meteorological and astronomical observatory, and a museum of natural history, and a gallery of art. Following this action, a number of gentlemen raised sufficient money to purchase a collection illustrative of natural history for the Museum, and organized themselves as a chartered society for the same purpose. The Museum has already purchased, by this means, 9,550 mounted birds, 820 mounted mammals, 2,000 fishes and reptiles, and 400 skeletons. The Commissioners received besides many valuable gifts for the Museum of live animals, birds, &c. The groups of fossil animals, modeled by Prof. HAWKINS, are progressing, several being already finished. The meteorological observatory attained during the year to a degree of efficiency not surpassed, probably, in the country, and the plans of the proposed astronomical observatory have been much discussed, and similar institutions elsewhere were examined. An efficient and economical carriage service was arranged, and ten comfortable vehicles were built. The great popularity of this addition to the pleasures of the Park soon became evident. From June 1 to Dec. 31, no less than 68,557 passengers were carried, the receipts from whom were $17,139 25. There were thirty music days. There were eight boats added, the total number being thirty-five, and 125,980 passengers used them. The boys' and girls' play-grounds worked most satisfactorily. The springs were a success, and realized $6,251 75. These facts, and many others which the report mentions, prove the zeal and activity of the Board. We may add that the total expenditures for construction, from May, 1857, to the close of 1869, amounted to $5,775,387 14, and the cost to the City of land for the Park to $5,028,844 10.

In taking leave of this interesting and valuable report, we will suggest one use to which it may be applied by the citizens of New-York. It constitutes a history of which its framers and the public may well be proud. But it does something more. It presents material for future comparisons with what may be effected under the new rule. The old Board created a high standard of efficiency, and by that their successors will be judged. There was no excuse for tampering with the Board which made the Park what it is. Col. H. G. STEBBINS, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, and their associates, were men in whose hands the public interests were certain not to suffer. But the "Ring" had long looked with greedy eyes upon the Park. The Citizens' Association—Mr. SANDS and other valuable "patriots"—helped them to accomplish their designs. From this time forward we expect to see the Park drawn more and more into the merciless clutches of TWEED and his friends. There is no help for it. The public was put off its guard at the beginning of this year, and under the influence of specious promises, the Central Park was practically transferred to the control of [illegible] the public. That one party must be kept in office, whether it will or not, is the doctrine upon which the Ring rules the public. The Ring have, so far, touched nothing that they have not ruined. The City Hall Park today is an example of the way they manage public works. Central Park will, sooner or later, be on a large scale what City Hall Park is on a small one. Should TWEED carry his nominees at the forthcoming election, we had better make up our minds to see the Central Park irrevocably given over to the faction which now exercises mastery over the City. We warned the public last Spring what the Park would be like when TWEED & Co. obtained possession of it. They will very soon see how far our predictions were justified.

[illegible]

Ordinary mortality is so common and so inevitable a thing that it disturbs the great mass of survivors but little. All know that one in thirty or forty of the whole human family dies every year and, save by immediate kindred and friends, the dispensation is accepted with philosophy. The average death-rate occasioned by well-known forms of disease is thus experienced by a community with hardly a comment. Mr. BUCKLE not long ago acquainted the world that a similar even ratio was predicable of the various sorts of crime. We can tell beforehand, he implies, from facts already in our possession, how many people will next year commit forgery, set houses on fire, or murder their grandmothers. Whether such prognostications are quite trustworthy or not, a general belief in their approximate truth, doubtless, prevents men from being quite as much shocked as they would otherwise be by each particular case of crime. That which is common, it would appear, ceases to be terrible. But when death or other misfortune comes in a novel shape, or is attended by unusual circumstances, the effect is very different. The measure or extent of the calamity may be precisely the same, yet in one case society hears of it with equanimity and in the other is thrilled with horror.

Many days do not pass without examples of this. It is well known that death by suffocation, or lack of air, is, of all forms, the most common. Yet when the body of a young man was found in Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, in a bran-bin, the poor fellow having fallen in when alone and choked to death, the discovery produced a wide-spread sensation. Again, loss of life by drowning is a casualty of frequent occurrence. But when a well-known gentleman, fishing on a bridge, is jerked into the water by a sharp bite, and drowned before he can be helped, as happened to Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Long Island City, on the same day, it creates, very naturally, an unusual excitement. Still again, a fire is an every-day accident. But when a floor on which lime is stored gives way under the weight, and the lime slaking in a chance pool of water below, a conflagration ensues of what appears at first a most mysterious origin, it is not strange the affair should provoke some stir. Such a thing happened in Rahway on Tuesday, and seems so to have astonished the fire companies there that they straightway got up a free fight in honor of the occasion, ending with some dozens of black eyes and cracked crowns. In all these instances the element of wonder is brought in to augment the impression created by disasters, not uncommon in themselves, but only in the circumstances whereby they are brought about. Probably in such cases of sudden death as we have cited, the impression is due in part to an instinctive reflection of how precarious is the tenure of life even of the healthiest and most prosperous among us. Men in the bloom and strength of manhood, and flushed, perhaps, with success, are snatched suddenly away, even when they have run no special risks,—and pass out of human sight forever. The same might as easily happen to any of us at any moment, and the world know us no more.

The appetite for the eccentric or abnormal, however, is what gives to all these casualties their chief novelty and interest. The bulk of mankind dearly love to be astonished, and accidents out of the common way, while the sufferers from them may be sincerely commiserated, are accepted by the public with an eager appetite that may readily be mistaken for cruelty. Such an imputation would be unjust. Just as physical nature abhors a vacuum, human nature abhors monotony. The customary crimes and weaknesses and misfortunes of mankind have too familiar an air to excite in disinterested persons more than a languid attention. Only fantastic or exceptional events can produce decided interest. The man who followed VAN AMBURGH'S menagerie all over England, so as not to miss the fated occasion when the king of beasts should bite his tamer's head off, was only an exaggerated type of common humanity. We have no reason to suppose him more bloodthirsty, or even more unkind than his fellowmen. Very likely he would have done all he could to prevent the impending catastrophe; but, if it was inevitable, he was determined to be there to see it.

Birds of a Feather.

If the "Ring" wished to attack the TIMES, it would have been wise on their part to have procured a witness of good character to appear against us—say Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN. But, with their usual infatuation, they put the *World* on the stand—and, of course, everybody burst out laughing. The *World* may be tolerably successful, sometimes, in pleasing admirers of indecent jests, or in "blackguarding" people who possess the general respect of the country. But the idea of calling it as a witness to character is too preposterous. It is as if the Artful Dodger had written to the newspapers in defense of Fagin; or as if a man found with a crowbar and skeleton-keys in his pocket came before a Judge to testify to the good character of a convicted burglar. And as for abuse, to a writer utterly destitute of principle it does not matter much whether he is paid to attack Gen. GRANT, Gen. WOODFORD, the TIMES newspaper, or his own mother. It is all the same to him so long as he receives his hire. The *World* accuses us of attacking the Ring, because the Corporation owes us money for advertising. The statement itself is a stupid untruth, and the writer in the *World* knew that it was when he made it, only that knowledge did not signify much to him.

The imputation cast out by the *World* is, then, willfully and knowingly false, and dishonorable to all concerned in making it,—supposing that dishonor is a word of any meaning to them. Now, will the *World* tell us how much it was paid for calling Mr. TWEED a thief last Spring, and how much Mr. TWEED pays it to call him a saint now? What has been the price of its double treachery? It cannot be from sheer love of the task that the *World* defends the Ring—not even a rowdy delegate to the Rochester Convention would find that undertaking congenial. But "birds of a feather flock together," and the writer who has wantonly attacked us is quite at home in defending a clique charged with tergiversation and dishonesty.

Though the reports of French successes against the Prussians on the south of Paris must be received with caution, it is obvious that the besieged are presenting a strong enough resistance to retard very materially the pushing forward of the plan of attack. It would be premature to say, even after the experience of a campaign where events succeeded each other with startling rapidity, that the Prussians are progressing slowly, but it is clear they look forward to a somewhat protracted siege. A long continuance of semi-passive resistance will probably be a more severe trial to the Parisians than a good deal of actual fighting. Hence the impatience already shown to make sorties, and thus endeavor to clutch from the inflexible foe some of the laurels of victory they have so liberally culled in France. Paris, under fire, cannot fail to be heroic; Paris completely beleaguered and facing the prospect of a long siege and slow starvation, may or may not be so, according to circumstances.

It has been our oft-reiterated opinion that the northern side of Paris presented the most vulnerable point to the Prussian attack. Important as has been the occupation of the positions of Vincennes and Versailles, facing the south-east and south-west angles of the fortifications, we have regarded them as merely preparatory steps in the seige. The rumored attack which is to be made from the north at Gennevilliers we regard as a more decisive move in the stupendous game. A glance at our recent map of Paris and its environs will show that the river Seine, after following a north-easterly course, parallel with the inner line of fortifications, continues in the same direction till, at the fort of St. Denis, three miles north of the city, it doubles on its course, and begins to flow to the south-west. On the tongue of land so formed is situated Gennevilliers, within range of the guns of St. Denis, but occupying a position from which that fort and the two others adjoining could be advantageously operated against. Its possession is also necessary to secure the safety of the siege works to be directed against the northern forts from the other side of the river.

The death of Lord MAYO, the British Viceroy of India, puts a highly-important appointment within the power of the present Liberal Cabinet. The Conservatives, previous to their last official fall, exhibited a somewhat indecent haste to confirm one of their own party in the princely dignity of the Viceroyalty. They were, moreover, severely criticised for putting a man of abilities so very little above the average as Lord MAYO into so important a post. The Irish Peer has, however, proved to be a very respectable Eastern potentate, and has left an administration whose record may not be brilliant, but is at least free from many faults which more talented men have perpetrated on the same stage.

The freshet on the Virginian rivers, yesterday, swept down like an avalanche, and had it been one, the general incapacity for taking the most ordinary precautions to anticipate it could scarcely have been greater. The people of Richmond could hardly have been expected to foresee that within twenty-four hours the river, which has been so long unusually low, would have entered their first-floor windows, and by flooding the gas-works, would have left the whole city in darkness. But they might have displayed a little more activity in removing valuable merchandise from the level of the quays and river banks, and altogether have shown more capacity than they appear to have done to gather from obvious indications the sort of emergency they had to prepare for.

LORD PALMERSTON and the other man who shared with him the exclusive knowledge of what was called the Schleswig-Holstein question, are both dead, and have, presumably, carried with them, likewise, an acquaintance with that almost equally mysterious European problem—the rights of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It would take volumes to write the history of this little territory of 2,500 square miles, whose independent origin is lost in the mists of the Middle Ages. Germans, Spaniards, Austrians, French and Dutch have possessed it in turn—that portion of it which is distinctively known as the Grand Duchy being at present under the protectorate of the latter. In 1867 the French negotiations for the purchase of Luxembourg, chiefly with a view to the acquisition of the strong fortress which surrounds the capital, nearly antedated the present war. CARNOT declared Luxembourg to be "the strongest fortress in Europe, next to Gibraltar, and the only point for an attack upon France from the direction of the Moselle." The significance of the present negotiations for its cession to Prussia thus becomes apparent.

Where are the prophets who now and then appear with their programme for the dissolution of all things, laid out as pat as the last act of a melodrama? The present war is in itself portentous enough, but now we have Russia under arms, and China also bitten with the prevailing mania for bloodshed. We could scarcely have imagined that the discomfiture of their favorite vehicle for the interpretation of the Apocrypha, would have so discouraged the soothsayers. But so it seems to be, and till some of them have courage enough to select BISMARCK as the legitimate successor of NAPOLEON III., we shall lose many valuable suggestions touching the great mundane finale.

A perusal of the narrative we publish this morning, showing how a sharper nearly succeeded in a very adroit attempt upon the purse of a gentleman from the rural districts, may suggest certain considerations touching the pursuit of swindling as one of the fine arts. It may also suggest the natural inquiry whether it is the business of those who dispense justice in this City to make the path of the rogue as smooth as possible, and to increase the difficulties of his prosecutor to the greatest attainable extent. A desire to encourage the development of the higher branches of swindling, with a view to supplying the raw material out of which our City Government is formed, may be a natural enough consequence of the existing state of things, but those who steer in highest may not unreasonably complain against the monster immunities held out to the thieves in prosperity.

It is unquestionably bad policy in any of our Atlantic steam-ship lines to endeavor in any way to evade the capitation tax on immigrants. The organization so ably administered by the authorities at Castle Garden has no slight share in popularizing this country to the poorer class of European emigrants. It secures them, as is adequately done in no other part of the world, against the danger of temporary destitution. That the Cunard, or any other line, should, therefore, by landing immigrants in Boston, and taking advantage of the Massachusetts exemption from the capitation tax, deprive them of all certain means of succor during the first critical period of their stay, is as likely, ultimately, to reduce their own receipts as to prejudice the recommendations held out by this State and country to the emigrants of the Old World.

The World and the Erie Ring.

From the World, Feb. 11, 1870.

A man might own the whole stock of the Erie Railway, yet have no more control of his property, nay ability to get control of it before it was ruined, than if it ran among the mountains of the moon. The so-called Erie bill passed at the last session of the Legislature organized that monstrous injustice. The Erie bill is simply indefensible. It is needless to use harsher terms, unless such means are used to prevent its repeal as were used to push its passage. It is indefensible. It was not even defended by the Independent Democratic Press of the counties when severely attacked by the Republican Press as bearing Gov. HOFFMAN'S signature. The Governor himself would sign the repealing act, we make no doubt; for, in excusing his signature to the Erie bill, he noted the absence of protests, which since have been numerous enough to indicate that general sentiment in the Democratic Party which Senator GENET has heard and obeyed.

From the World, March 19, 1870.

If the attempt now making to repeal the knavish act passed last Spring to keep Messrs. GOULD, FISK, TWEED and LANE in office as directors of the Erie Railway Company four years beyond the period for which they were elected should succeed in both branches of the Legislature, we suppose there can be no doubt that Gov. HOFFMAN will sign the repealing bill. If there is anything he ought to covet, it is an opportunity to rectify the mistake he made in approving that piece of bravery and making it a law. When he signed the bill, it was with a formal apology. He will need no apology for signing the repeal.

From the World, Sept 28, 1870.

It is clear, therefore, that on the ground of principle or precedent there is nothing objectionable in the Erie bill.

If the directors of the Erie Road were honest and faithful, the bill was *entirely unobjectionable*.

Was it the duty of the Governor to go behind the previous of a bill sound in principle, right in itself, and sanctioned by respectable precedents, to investigate the character and sit in judgment on the administration of directors, whom he could neither appoint nor remove, and for whose conduct he was in no way responsible? They were such directors as the stockholders had seen fit to elect. The only parties who had anything at stake had indorsed these men by freely putting them in the direction. The Governor had no more authority to arraign them, and try the validity of their credentials, than the Republican Legislature who passed the bill.

JAMES B. TAYLOR'S WILL.

Copy of His Last Will and Testament as Presented for Probate—A Contest in Prospect.

The last will and testament of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased—the peculiar circumstances attending the finding of which were detailed exclusively in the TIMES of the 24th ult.—was presented for probate before the Surrogate, Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, yesterday. It was not admitted to proof, however, as a contest is in prospect on the part of the grand-daughter of the testator, Mrs. HENRY H. HOWLAND, a minor, who appeared as opposing the will by her attorneys, Messrs. HENRY L. CLINTON, ALBERT J. VANDERPOOL, DAVID R. JAQUES and Mr. BRUOTON. No objections were filed or their substance stated, but it was understood that they would be placed on record before the examination begins. The case was adjourned until Friday next. Hon. EDWARD STOUGHTON and RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., have been retained on behalf of the executors of the will and the widow, Mrs. TAYLOR, to whom, by the terms of the instrument, the greater portion of the estate, which is a large one, is bequeathed. The following is a copy of the testament:

In the name of God. Amen. I, JAMES B. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do hereby ordain, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament in manner and form following, viz.:

First—I direct my executors, hereinafter named, as soon after my decease as possible, to pay my funeral expenses and all just debts, dues and demands against my estate, and to invest so much of my said estate either on bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or in United States bonds, or in bonds of the State of New-York, or in bonds or stocks of the City of New-York, as may be requisite to produce the sum of $5,000 per annum, which said sum of $5,000 per annum I hereby will and direct shall be paid to my grand-daughter, KATE B. VASSAR, now the wife of HENRY B. HOWLAND, in monthly installments during her natural life, for her sole and separate use, said payments to commence from the date of my death; and at the death of my said grand-daughter I direct that the principal, or the interest as above, or the bonds, stocks or mortgages in which said money shall be invested, revert to my beloved wife, LAURA S. TAYLOR, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns.

Second—I give and bequeath to GEORGE H. DURYEE, of the City of New-York, the sum of $10,000, which I direct my said executors to pay to him as soon after my death as possible.

Third—I give, devise and bequeath to ADELINE WESTON, of the City of New-York, the house and lot No. 49 East Forty-fourth-street, in the said City of New-York, free from all incumbrances, and in which she now resides, for the term of her and in which she now resides, for the term of her natural life; and at her death it is my will that said house and lot revert to my said wife, LAURA S. TAYLOR, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns; and I also give and bequeath to the said ADELINE WESTON the sum of $2,500, to be paid to her by my said executors as soon after my decease as possible.

Fourth—I direct that the sum of ——— be paid out of my estate by my said executors to the Green-Wood Cemetery Company, the interest of which sum is to be applied by the said Company to keep in order and decorate my plot in said Cemetery.

Fifth—All the rest, residue and remainder of my real and personal estate of every kind and description, and wheresoever situate, I give, devise and bequeath to my beloved wife, LAURA S. TAYLOR, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, absolutely and forever.

Sixth—I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my said wife, LAURA S. TAYLOR, executrix, and EDWARD H. TRACY, PETER B. SWEENY and LUTHER R. MARSH, all of the City of New-York, executors of this my last will and testament.

Lastly—I hereby revoke, annul and cancel all other and former wills or codicils by me made or executed.

In witness whereof I, JAMES B. TAYLOR, have to this, my last will and testament, consisting of three pages of paper, subscribed my name this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1870.

(Signed,) JAMES B. TAYLOR.

Subscribed by the testator in the presence of each of us, and at the same time declared by him to us to be his last will and testament, and, thereupon, we, at the request of the testator, sign our names hereto as witnesses this 30th day of June, 1870.

(Signed,) E. WITHERELL,
No. 220 Clinton-street, New-York City.
(Signed,) JAS. JACKSON,
Corner Sixty-third-street and First-avenue.

[illegible] Aid for France.

The *Ville de Paris*, of the French line, did not sail yesterday, being detained for the same reason that caused the detention of the *Lafayette*, that is for the purpose of taking in a cargo of arms, which were sent to her dock as rapidly as possible from different arsenals. On her departure she will probably be conveyed out of the harbor by one or more of the French war vessels lying here. She will carry about 800 "passengers," who have taken passage simply as private citizens. They will probably be allowed to take their departure without molestation.

THE DELUGE IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond Under Water and Ferry-boats Plying in her Streets.

Fifty Lives Lost at Harper's Ferry and Many More in Peril.

Immense Damage to Railroads, Bridges, Canals and Other Property.

The Freshet on the Potomac and Its Effects in and About Washington.

Rise of Water in the James—The Flood in the Streets of Richmond—Libby Prison on Fire—Boats take the Place of Horse Cars—The River Covered with Floating Buildings, Bridges, and Lost Property—Loss of Life at Lynchburg.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct., 1.—The river here rose twenty-five feet last night, and this morning the streets for four or five blocks in the vicinity of the old market, the lowest point of the city, were submerged in four feet of water. Thousands of persons on the river banks waited to see the bridges go. The lower portion of Libby Prison took fire this morning at 11 o'clock, from a quantity of lime being wet by the flood. The fire was stopped before much damage was done. Citizens are volunteering to rescue tobacco from the warehouses on the river bank, and the scenes are full of excitement. Furniture, trunks, and barrels of flour and of whisky are floating down the river. The water is still rising. At 1½ o'clock P. M. between 300 and 400 stores were in seven feet of water. Between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets the street-cars plied until noon, when the water coming in at the windows the cars were stopped, and a ferry is now run on all the main streets from Fifteenth to Eighteenth streets. Just at noon the Manchester end of the Mayo-street Bridge gave way, and half of the bridge floated down stream. All the wharves are deep under water, and the York River Railroad Depot is completely submerged. Several small manufacturing establishments along the river bank have been swept off. All day the river has been dotted over with small houses and wrecks of houses, fencing, dead cattle, &c., drifting down stream. The gas works are submerged. The river at Lynchburg has fallen eight feet. Several bridges on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad were washed away. The persons drowned at Lynchburg were Mrs. RANSOM and daughter, three children of Mrs. WHITLOW and a colored woman.

The Shenandoah Overflows its Banks—Harper's Ferry Submerged—Buildings Tumbling to Pieces and Floating Away—Fifty Lives Lost and More in Danger.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 1.—Dispatches from Harper's Ferry, via Sandy Hook, Md., announce a great flood in the Shenandoah River. The lower portion of the town of Harper's Ferry is completely submerged. Many substantial stone and brick houses have been carried away, and a great number are rapidly crumbling. Over fifty lives have been lost and great numbers are in imminent peril, without the possibility of helping reaching them.

The Freshet on the Potomac—Communication Between Washington and Virginia Cut Off—Heavy Damage to Railroad and Canal Property.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Though a comparatively small amount of rain fell in this vicinity, the quantity which fell on the Upper Potomac was so great as to cause a heavy freshet in that river, which reached this point early this morning, and has caused great losses. Chain Bridge, five miles above Georgetown, has been swept away, and 800 feet of the causeway of Long Bridge has been washed out. The railroad bridge is also badly damaged, and communication with Virginia and the South by railroad is entirely suspended. No Southern mails have arrived to-day. The wharves at Georgetown have been partially swept away, and the shipping portion of the city is submerged. In Washington the canal overflowed its banks and submerged the adjacent portions of the streets. The Centre Market and all the saloons and basements on the south side of Pennsylvania-avenue, between Sixth and Tenth streets, were filled with water. Large amounts of goods have been destroyed, but there is no means yet of estimating the damage. It is, undoubtedly, very great.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—One of the most sudden and destructive freshets ever known on the Potomac River commenced last night, and as a consequence there has been great destruction of property. It was discovered this morning that two spans of the chain bridge had been swept away, cutting off all travel in that direction between the District of Columbia and the Virginia shores. Large quantities of heavy mill gearing and flour in the barrel from the various mills on the river have been constantly going down, together with small boats, sheds, and household and other articles. The damage has been heavy in Georgetown. The streets bordering the river were to-day filled with all sorts of goods and persons in boats recovering them. Teams were employed in carrying barrels, bags of guano and all light goods within reach to places of safety. Two or three wharves were swept away. The *débris* of several canal locks passed down, indicating heavy damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A letter received from Shepperdstown says it is thought by the business men that most of the damage will be this side of Harper's Ferry, from the fact that the Shenandoah is greatly swollen by the rains. At Sandy Hook the water is five feet over the towpath.

In Washington much damage has been done along the river front. The planking of most of the wharves has been lifted. At 1 o'clock, to-day, the highest water point was reached, when the flood began to subside. The Long Bridge has been damaged. About 500 feet of the causeway has been entirely swept away, and both spans nearest the south draw have broken. Five or six hundred feet of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad track have been destroyed, and a large portion of the trestle-work under the Railroad bridge has been carried off. It is estimated that the damage to the railroads connecting at Alexandria with other Southern points—many bridges having been destroyed—will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Accounts continue to be received of damage along the line of the canal and rivers, and it is believed that the damage in the aggregate will amount to several millions of dollars.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 1.—The freshet in the Potomac is very great. The river is filled with *débris* of fences, bridges, houses, furniture, barrels of flour, &c. Some of the wharves are overflowed. The damage to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad amounts to the washing away of four bridges. The bridges over the north and south forks of the Shenandoah were washed away, and the rise of that river was more rapid than ever known before. Mills and houses on its banks were washed away, and many lives were lost. One family was at breakfast and the house was swept away, and all but the head of the family were drowned. There have been no trains from Lynchburg since Wednesday night last. All trains run regularly to Front Royal and Gordonsville. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is thought to have sustained serious damage, as breaks at Knoxville and Hancock are already reported.

All the lines of travel running South, excepting by the Atlantic Coast line via Richmond, Wilmington and Augusta, are impassible, in consequence of the recent heavy rain. The destruction of bridges and road-beds has been great, particularly on the line of the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroads.

Later from Richmond—Two Hundred Families Houseless—The City in Darkness—Buildings on the River Bank Twenty Feet Under Water.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1—Evening.—The first wave from the Lynchburg freshet struck here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the river commenced rising with much greater rapidity than before, when it was only swollen slightly. In three hours the lower end of the city, known as "Rocketts," was under water, and the scene there beggars description. Two or three small stores were swept off with all their contents. Families, who had remained in their houses hoping the flood would subside, commenced crying from the upper windows for help. Boats were brought, and they were saved, but the larger portion of their furniture was lost. Two hundred families in that portion of the city are houseless to-night, camping out on neighboring hills. The street cars on Main-street, which had been running through the flood with water up to the seats, gave it up, and connections between up-town and down-town, were made by ferries. At this time a portion of the Mayo passenger-bridge, built by the United States military authorities after the evacuation, was swept off, and was soon followed by the whole structure. The bridge was a quarter of a mile long. The water then entered the Mayo Tobacco Warehouse, thirty-five feet above low water mark. All the teams in the city were impressed to save tobacco, much of which is for the French and German Governments. With the exception of about 180 hogsheads, the tobacco was saved. At this time it was found that the upper portion of the city was in danger from the overflow of the canal, down which an immense body of water was rushing and spreading over the banks. The canal was cut two miles above the city and the danger abated. In the lower portion of the city the street lamps are under water. The city is in darkness to-night, the gas-works being submerged. The loss by merchants, though greater than it would have been if the telegrams from Lynchburg announcing the flood had been heeded, will, probably, reach $200,000. Persons well acquainted with the sections of the State flooded say that, including damage to railroads, &c., the aggregate loss will amount to $4,000,000. To-night the bridge of the Richmond and Danville railroad still stands; but, as the river is now (9 o'clock) still rising, it is hardly believed it can stand much longer. At MORRIS' large sugar refinery the water burst up the floors, dropping all the machinery into the basement. All the large cotton, iron and flour mills, employing 2,000 hands, have been forced by the flood to stop operations. The city water-works have also been stopped, having been so badly damaged that they cannot be repaired in two weeks. The reservoir only contains five days' supply for the city. All the ice-houses of the city are on the river bank, and are twenty feet under water. The water is seven feet higher than ever known before. A dispatch from Lynchburg says that the river there is rising again.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ROME.

The Plebiscitum—Is Union with the Kingdom Desirable?—The Pope to be Handsomely Provided for—The Jews Exulting at Their Release—Possible Postponement of the Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Our correspondent at Rome, writing on the 24th, says that the form of the *plebiscite* adopted by the Junta leaves the action of the Italian Government, as regards the Pope, unfettered. All parties, even the most extreme, are desirous of seeing the head of the Church handsomely provided for.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The *plebiscite*, to be voted on Sunday, (to-morrow,) will be thus stated: "Is a union with the Kingdom of Italy, under the constitutional rule of VICTOR EMMANUEL and his successor, desirable?" The King awaits the result at Florence.

FLORENCE, Oct. 1.—The Italian papers, today, publish an address of the Roman Jews to King VICTOR EMMANUEL, exulting in their release from Papal rule.

It is intimated, today, that the *plebiscitum* may be postponed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Yellow Fever in Spain—Panic Among the People of Barcelona—120,000 of the Inhabitants Fled from the City—Precautions to Prevent the Spreading of the Contagion.

MADRID, Sept. 28, via LONDON, Oct. 1.—The peninsula is in the greatest state of alarm at the continued spread of the yellow fever. The epidemic is more serious than was at first supposed. The terror-stricken inhabitants of Barcelona are flying from the place. Upward of 120,000 persons have left. The exodus of the people has alarmed the other provinces and moved the Government to adopt strict sanitary measures. Nine hundred children of the orphan and foundling asylums have been removed to the country. Hundreds of tickets have been issued to poor families, who have left their hovels to take quarters temporarily in the magnificent Monastery of Montealegre. Breeding fowls, rabbits and other domestic animals are prohibited in the city. Washerwomen are prohibited to take clothes from Barcelona to the suburbs. All vessels are inspected and fumigated. The fever is remarkably fatal in its attacks, but it is confined to Barcelona and the Mediterranean coast. A cordon has been established, and people are prohibited leaving the interior towns. Vessels from Cuba are subjected to seven days' quarantine, and coasting vessels the same. Railway carriages and goods are fumigated at the first station out of Barcelona. A number of vessels entered Lazaretto with fever on board.

CHINA.

The French Ultimatum Refused—The Celestials Preparing for War.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Bombay, dated Sept. 26, just received, has the following: Tien-tsin advices report that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French, and are preparing for war. The French are awaiting orders from the home Government before proceeding to extremities.

Loss of the British Brig Nancy—The Crew and Several Passengers Drowned.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The loss of the British brig *Nancy*, from Cow Bay for New-York, has been already reported. Her Captain, PUTNAM, writes from Halifax that he was picked up after being thirty-six hours on a plank, by the schooner *Ocean Bird* and taken to La Have, N. S. In addition to his wife and child and crew, there were also on board a mother and her seven children, passengers from Cape Breton for New-York, who all perished.

The Indians at Cheyenne—Waiting for Red Cloud.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 1.—A telegram from Fort Laramie says MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES and other Ogallallah Chiefs came in to have a talk today. The Commissioners told them that nothing could be done until the arrival of RED CLOUD. They sent a messenger for him, but he will not reach the post before Tuesday or Wednesday next. Rations are being issued to the Indians.

Fire at New-Albany, Ind.—Glass-Works Destroyed—Loss, $100,000.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 1.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the plate-glass department of the Star Glass Company of this city. Their works cover a large space of ground, on which were situated five large furnaces and other necessary buildings. Four of the furnace buildings were consumed, beside the large flattening-house of the window-glass department and the tempering ovens of the plate-glass department. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in an almost incredibly short time the buildings were in ashes. The loss will reach $100,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $75,000. A large number of men are thrown out of employment.

THE WEST.

Arrangements in Progress for an Immigration Convention—The Cincinnati Exposition—Chief of Police Appointed in St. Louis.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—A Convention, composed of delegates from all the Western and North-western States, is to be called at an early date for the purpose of considering all questions pertaining to immigration, with a view to such action by Congress as will secure to the immigrant his full rights and protection under the laws of the United States, while in transit upon the sea and land. The call for the Convention will be made by the Governors of the Western and North-western States. Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, and Gov. AUSTIN, of Minnesota, are now perfecting the necessary arrangements.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—There were 10,000 visitors at the Industrial Exposition yesterday. FRANK D. STAFF, a special artist, is here sketching the main features of the Exposition for *Leslie's* and *Harpers' Weekly* and the London *Illustrated News*. The exhibition is in full tide of success....The banquet at Pike's Hall, last night, in honor of the Green Line excursionists, was a grand affair. C. W. ROWLAND presided. A number of toasts were offered.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—JAMES MCDONAUGH was yesterday appointed Chief of Police of this city by the new Board of Police Commissioners.

THE TURF.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati—Mary Edith, Witchcraft and Morgan Scout the Winners.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—The Buckeye races closed, today, with a good attendance. The first race was a mile and three-quarter dash, for a purse of $200, and was won by A. KEENE RICHARDS' *Mary Edith*, beating HUNT REYNOLDS' *Metella* by a neck. *Metella* was the favorite by odds of $100 to $10, at the start, but even on the home stretch. Time—3:41½.

The second race was for the Consolation Purse, for beaten horses, mile heats, and was won by D. SWIGERT's ch. m. *Witchcraft*, beating J. W. CARTER & Co.'s b. c. *Steve Atchison*. Time—1:47¾ and 1:49.

The third race was four-mile heats, for all ages. *Morgan Scout* walked over the track, having no competitor.

Fire at Pittsburg—Loss Upward of $85,000.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—About 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Joines & Nimicks Manufacturing Company's works, completely destroying them. An unknown man was killed by the falling of the walls of the building. The loss is $6,000 on the machinery, $50,000 on the stock on hand, and $30,000 on the buildings. The insurance is $60,000, of which $50,000 is in Pittsburg companies, and $10,000 divided between the Delaware, of Philadelphia, and Enterprise, of Cincinnati.

Population of Several Counties of the State.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 1.—The aggregate of the population of the following counties has been returned to United States Marshal QUINBY: In Onondaga, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Schuyler, Livingston, Yates, Chemung, Orleans, Wayne, Ontario, Monroe, Tioga, Tompkins, Genesee, Steuben, Cattaraugus, Madison, Cortland, Herkimer, Oswego and Schenectady, the population is 772,234. The increase in five years is 7,767.

Murder in Mississippi—Member of the Legislature Shot.

JACKSON, Sept. 29.—THOS. P. CONNER, member of the Mississippi Legislature, was to-day shot and killed by a man named COLLINS, at Wenona, Miss. The difficulty grew out of the recent assassination of a man named ARNOLD BRANTLEY. COLLINS was not arrested.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 1.—Today Portland, Conn., voted $168,000 to aid the Middletown, New-Haven and Willimantic Railroad, the vote being 120 to 8.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A gang of burglars broke into six different stores in this city, last night, and cracked safes, opened drawers, and committed various other depredations, but secured very little plunder.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Another Sensation—Alleged Arrest of the Assassin at Cincinnati—Facts and Conjectures.

A telegram was published yesterday afternoon, dated Cincinnati, stating that some New-York detectives had arrested a man in that city on a charge of having committed the mysterious Rogers murder in this City nearly two years ago. Inquiry was made at Police Head-quarters relative to the report, but Superintendent JOURDAN announced that he knew nothing of the arrest, if one had really been made. A surmise was made by the Central Office officials that the man said to be under arrest in Cincinnati, might be JERRY DUNN, alias Hawkshaw, who is presumed to have murdered JAMES LOGAN, better known as LOGAN No. 2, in Houston-street, near Mercer-street, early one morning in the first week of January last.

At the time of the murder of LOGAN, who, it may perhaps be remembered, was arrested on suspicion of having assassinated Mr. CHARLES ROGERS, in Twelfth-street. DUNN managed to escape from the Police by a clever ruse before any decided effort was made to arrest him. Despite the conclusive evidence obtained against him on the inquest, the Police officials did not exert themselves to hunt him down, although information was subsequently received that he had been seen in Kansas City and St. Louis. LOGAN died in Bellevue Hospital, and it was alleged that he earnestly denied that he knew anything about the Rogers murder, although there were many who believed that he was the assassin. It is said that if it had not been for the bungling manner in which the search for the murderer was carried out, the seemingly clear evidence against LOGAN might have been either authoritatively contradicted or substantiated. At the inquest over Mr. ROGERS' remains a man named BOBATAILLE was first arrested and was then made a witness. He was suspected of the act, and the fact was subsequently developed that he and LOGAN were together on the morning of the murder. LOGAN visited an abandoned woman the night previous, and left her just before the commission of the murder. She stated that LOGAN was dressed in a similar manner to that described by Mr. ROGERS previous to his death, and that he came back to her without his coat and hat, having a hand cut, as he said, by climbing over a fence. He remained hidden with her all day, and acted in a manner that looked as if he feared an arrest. This woman died a few months after the occurrence, and as BOBATAILLE had been released, no effort could be successfully made to convict LOGAN. His murder, a year ago, forever ended all hope of ever developing the true facts in that remarkable case of homicide. The funeral of LOGAN was made the occasion of an unseemly parade of alleged cut-throats and professional thieves.

A new theory of the supposed arrest of the ROGERS murderer was started yesterday, to the effect that the New-York detectives who had made the arrest in Cincinnati were probably private detectives of this City, who have been for some time engaged in the Rogers case. The story is that an officer who belonged to the Fifteenth Ward Police at the time of the murder, and who aided in the search, has since left the force, and had joined a Detective Bureau. He stumbled upon a clue to the murderer's identity, as is alleged, and has been working it up ever since.

Overthrow of the Ice Monopolists.

A company has just been started in this City, to be called the Ice Consumers' Association. It is intended to destroy the powerful ice monopoly which exists here, and furnish the community with ice at reasonable prices. The circular of the association announces that the capital stock has been limited to $500,000, to be divided into shares at the par value of $50 each. The officers are WM. B. BORROWS, proprietor of the Everett House, President; DEXTER TIFFANY, Vice-President, and GEO. W. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Strike of Car-Drivers and Conductors.

The drivers and conductors of the Belt line quit their cars, yesterday afternoon, on account of an alleged attempt to lengthen their hours of work. An order was issued by the Superintendent to the effect that on and after yesterday all cars which had previously only gone as far as the station in Thirty-sixth-street should drive on to the Park, and make the same number of trips in the day. This, it is said, would entail fourteen hours per day of work on the drivers and conductors, or four more than they now work.

CHRONICLE OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

MLLE. NILSSON's concerts, during the week, have been fully and fashionably attended; and the vast audiences have shown no lack of that enthusiasm which has previously greeted her efforts. It is, perhaps, nevertheless true that her admirers are sometimes at a loss to give reasons for the faith that is in them; or, in other words, that it has not generally been found easy to analyze the charm which she exercises over the hearts of her listeners; a charm which has led the most cultivated and exacting of European publics to award her a place altogether exceptional—one which, if shared at all, is shared only by the memory of JENNY LIND. We must look for this charm wholly in the regions of sentiment. All great singers may be said to sing, up to a given point, alike. They all necessarily possess a certain physical organization; all go through the same training; all recognize those traditions of vocalization which the sweet singers of the last century, who were singers, and nothing more, left to the schools of Italy; all study under masters who, being men of sense and of the world, try to combine in their pupils this perfect *technique* with the utmost attainable dramatic power, and who are now striving to complete their methods and verify their traditions by all the resources of modern scientific and anatomical discovery. But when this is duly admitted, the *use* which a great singer makes of her gifts and acquirements is a matter of individual temperament. Some become the lovely messengers who bring us glad tidings of peace—of a region of art fairer than the murky clouds that surround our toiling life permit us otherwise to see. They establish at once a *rapport* with their audience, and they flatter us by seeming to live only that we may hear their message, and go whither they would lead us. Others debase their gifts by making them the ministers of vanity. Our admiration it is that they want, not our sympathy; they take time and effort from doing a thing to make sure that we notice how well they do it; and their nervous restlessness betrays a fear that we may not be ready to appreciate all they wish *to* be credited *for*. Others, again, having given good, honest work to the acquisition of their accomplishments, show a hearty willingness to give good, honest work in their use. Without vanity on the one hand, or inspiration on the other, they fairly meet every emergency, boldly attack every difficulty, and leave us satisfied, instructed, and pleased. But there are only a few persons living in the world at the same time who are great artists, and also persons of elevated and original character. Mlle. NILSSON is apparently one of them. Great sensibility and loftiness of soul are the most obvious characteristics of her temperament, and a wonderful capacity of at once abstracting herself from the audience, and yet of letting them see, as it were, her inmost heart, seems to us the secret of the subtle charm of her singing. She appeals not to the public, but to the individual; she rouses not collective, but personal feeling. Not so noble, and bright, and cold, and self-poised as JENNY LIND, she is more tender, more dreamy, more full of a sentiment as human and not less pure. The "Grand Scena from Lucia di Lammermoor" has perhaps been Mlle. NILSSON's greatest and most characteristic effort. It is the scene which displays SCOTT's most interesting heroine at the moment that mind and heart are giving way under undeserved sufferings. Playing over the notes on the piano, one wonders how it was possible that DONNIZETTI, who himself died mad, could have written such music to such a situation. The melodies are sweet, but they are overloaded with difficulties, with intricacies, with opportunities for mere vocal display, which have accordingly made the scene a test piece for singers, and one of the terrors of the concert-room. But Mlle. NILSSON's singing of this hackneyed production is like nothing that ever was heard before. The tears which sprang from some eyes on hearing her utter the line "Alfin son tua, alfin sei mio," came from deep fountains. Mlle. NILSSON breaks no rules, shirks no difficulties, but her singing is entirely subordinated to the sentiment. She glides through all the tortuous passages, breathing them perfectly, but slightingly, as a part but not the whole of the sad discourse. Her mind and her hearer's mind are with the broken-hearted girl, in the old house in the Lammermuir, weaving sick fancies, and hurrying to her death. She listens to the answering instruments of the orchestra, as if she were communing with weird and melancholy thoughts. The *Lucy* she brings before us plays with the *fioriture* of the music as *Ophelia* plays with the flowers she trifles with in her madness. Nothing more beautiful, nothing more touching, nothing more unaffectedly, heart-brokenly sad, have we ever before heard in a concert-room. Such a singer is worthy not only of universal applause, but of thoughtful appreciation; and that so sensitive a temperament and such rare capacities may long continue to bear the fatigues of a public life, is what all lovers of music must earnestly desire.

MME. MARIE SEEBACH.

We have dwelt at such length, during the week, upon the peculiar merits and characteristics of Mme. SEEBACH's acting, that little at this writing remains for us to say. The performance of "Mary Stuart," which was first seen on Tuesday, repeated on Wednesday, and is now announced a third time for to-morrow night, is, in our judgment so far, Mme. SEEBACH's great success here. Her *Valerie*, on Friday, was an extremely delicate and finished piece of acting, and was embellished by passages of remarkable beauty. Nevertheless the thorough identification of the *Mary Stuart* is lacking to this impersonation as it also is to *Margaret*. The mind and the expression of the actress, thoroughly trained as they may be, are too mature to perfect the illusion in these parts of unsophisticated girls, and a requisite effect is lost, not because something is lacking, but because something is too abundant. Or if anything may be said by a certain refinement to be deficient, it is the capacity to feign immaturity. Such simulation is the only resource in the absence of the reality, and there are actresses far inferior to Mme. SEEBACH who, in this single particular, have the advantage of her. Of her *Mary Stuart* we cannot speak with too enthusiastic praise. In this splendid embodiment there is absolutely nothing to desire. Those who can appreciate fine acting, and who have not already seen it, should witness Mme. SEEBACH's *Mary Stuart* to-morrow night. Much is expected of her *Jane Eyre*, which is in active preparation, and will constitute the next novelty at the Fourteenth-street Theatre.

THE THEATRES.

The opening performance of the season at Wallack's, on Monday evening, was undeniably the most important event of the week. It has been the custom, we believe, at this house to represent an old comedy at the outset of the Autumn and Winter entertainments, and the custom has once again been adhered to. "The Rivals," though hardly as fresh as "The School for Scandal," bears its age well, and an older piece indeed would be quite rejuvenated by treatment as vivacious as that Mr. WALLACK's company now gives it. It has attracted large audiences since its first rehearsal, and is looked upon as likely to do so for some evenings this week. There is reason to think, however, that the most successful comedy of the year in London will be brought out to-morrow week in the place of "The Rivals." "The Two Roses" will introduce Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mr. MARLOWE to the audience of this season, and will bring before them again Mr. CLARKE, Mr. STODDARDT, and Miss MESTAYER....Mr. DALY retains "Man and Wife" as the permanent attraction at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, but announces that a solution of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," by himself, will speedily be made public in dramatic form....At the Grand Opera-house, "Le Petit Faust" has drawn crowds through the week. The performance cannot be called altogether nice, but it is undeniably attractive, and will apparently bring back to the management all the heavy outlay of its production....A change of bill at Niblo's is promised for to-morrow evening. "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will then be substituted for "Heartsease." Miss LOTTA is to embody *Sam Willoughby* in Mr. TAYLOR's well-known and unimpeachably moral drama....The new dramatization of *Barnaby Rudge*, with Mr. STUART ROBSON as *Simon Tappertit*, is to be brought out at Lina Edwin's Theatre to-morrow.

THE NEW PANTOMIME.

The frequenters of the Olympic Theatre will be glad to learn that there is a strong likelihood of the setting in of a great tide of prosperity toward that house. The closing of the doors, to-morrow and Tuesday, will preface the production of Mr. FOX's new pantomime on Wednesday, when it is hoped that "Wee Willie Winkie" will enter upon a career as lengthened almost as that of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. FOX appeared in "Humpty Dumpty" more than 600 times in succession. Now, some months have gone by since he doffed the habiliments of *Clown*, and play-goers, and especially the juvenile admirers of pantomime, are well prepared to see him don them once more. We are not in a position to affirm that even the experience of a first representation of "Wee Willie Winkie" will enable us to do complete descriptive justice to the contagious fun of Mr. FOX, to the agility and suppleness of Mr. R. HONEYWOOD—the new *Harlequin*—to the unsteadiness of limb of Mr. GEORGE BEANE, who is to be *Pantaloon*, to the grace of the *Colombine*, or even to the scenic elements of the performance, but we are certainly not capable of doing so at present. The promises, however, we can say are cheering. Messrs. HAYES and JOHNSON, with their assistants are to supply twenty fresh scenes and two transformation tableaux—one at the close of each act—and both of rare magnificence. Tricks unnumbered have been contrived, and new costumes gotten. Herr STREBINGER has written appropriate music for the pantomimists to trip to. In a word, no one of the details, a proper attention to which insures success, has been overlooked in the desire to bring forth the pantomime of the season. The Olympic Theatre has had the monopoly of these innocent and laughable entertainments these two years, and Wednesday, it is thought, will prove its title to it—possibly for as protracted a period.

THE WAR-FUND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

At the concert to be given this evening at Steinway Hall by the Liederkranz, Arion, and Aschenbroedel Societies, in aid of the German war fund, a new singer, Miss ROSETTI, will make her first appearance. The other artists who will assist in the performance are Miss MEHLIG and Messrs. STEINS, REMMERTZ and CANDIDUS. The baton will in turn be in the hands of Messrs. CARL BERGMANN, THEO. THOMAS and AGRICOLA PAUR. The two vocal societies with the orchestra, numbering one hundred and fifty men, and composed of members of the Aschenbroedel Society, are to execute, among other concerted pieces, "What is the German Fatherland?" and "The Watch on the Rhine." We have already printed the complete programme.

Dramatic Notes.

Thursday, Mr. WYNDHAM and Miss MOORE began a three nights' engagement at the Elmira Opera-house....Miss RUSHTON opens an engagement at Aiken's Museum to-morrow....Mr. FRANK MCVICKER, the oldest son of Manager MCVICKER, has made his first appearance at his father's theatre in Chicago....Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT has taken up his abode in Chicago....Miss FANNY MORANT acted in "Fernande" at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis, last week, but the piece was a complete failure....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY has been acting at the St. Louis Olympic....The company at the Boston Adelphi includes Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, the WORRELL sisters, Mr. LEFFINGWELL, Miss JENNIE WILLMORE and Mlle. MORLACCHI...Mrs. BOWERS was last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT has leased the Chestnut-street Theatre, and about November will introduce to the public a strong company of artists. It is his intention, says a Philadelphia paper, to produce pieces upon such a scale in every department that they will merit the approbation of all admirers of the histrionic art. Mr. W. H. LINGARD commences an engagement at the Chestnut on Monday, and Mme. JANAUSCHEK, supported by a star company, will perform for two weeks, after Mr. LINGARD shall have left.... Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON will appear in Philadelphia on the 12th of October, at the Academy of Music. The concert nights will occur on Oct. 12; on Oct. 14; on Oct. 15; on Oct. 20, and on Oct. 22....Miss WEATHERSBY, Mr. BECKETT, and their associates, acted in the Louisville Opera-house last week....Miss KELLOGG will open the new Music Hall at Ansonia, Conn.,—her native place—on Thursday next....Mr. J. S. CLARKE was last week at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati....Mrs. JAMES A. OATES and her troupe appear in Albany, under the management of Mr. FRANK LAWLOR, this week....Miss LEONA CAVENDER was, last week, at Griswold's Opera-house, Troy....Miss FANNY HERRING has just played *Ophelia* at the Portland Theatre. ....Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe act in New-Haven to-morrow and Tuesday night week. Mr. J. K. EMMETT and Mr. J. S. CLARKE follow her in that city....Mr. LEFRANC, Miss IDA ROSENBURG, Signor REYNA and Mr. WERNER have commenced a series of three concerts at the Boston Music Hall. The audience at the first is reported to have been about 1,500 strong....Mr. BARRETT was, last week, at the Pittsburg Opera-house.

Foreign Notes.

Mme. ADELINA PATTI has returned to England. She will probably appear in a series of concerts in the large provincial towns during the Autumn....M. HERVE has been in London, negotiating, it is stated, for one of the West-end theatres....The Bonn Beethoven Festival is fixed to take place in the Spring of 1871, should there be peace....It is expected that CHERUBINI's "Les Deux Fournées" will shortly be produced in an English dress, at the Gaiety Theatre, with Mr. SANTLEY in the character of the *Water-Carrier*....Mr. MAPLESON, late partner with Mr. GYE in the Covent Garden Italian Opera-house, is now on a tour in the English provinces, with a company for concerts and Italian opera. After visiting Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., the troupe will have a month's season at Covent Garden in November....Signor MARIO had commenced his farewell tour in the chief towns of the United Kingdom. He was accompanied by Signor SIVORI, the violinist, Chevalier DE KONTSKI, the pianist, and Fraulein LIEBHART and Mlle. ENRIQUES, vocalists....Mrs. ARABELLA GODDARD has been lately performing at Boulogne-sur-Mer for the benefit of wounded soldiers. According to the French papers she has had a *succes colossal*....The Lyceum Theatre had been opened with a new drama by Mr. FALCONER, and Sadler's Wells with "Hamlet." Among novelties to be shortly expected was a comedy by Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY, to be played at the Strand.... The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts were to recommence on Saturday, Oct. 1. The present year being the hundredth anniversary of the birth of BEETHOVEN, a more than usual prominence will be given to his works in the twelve concerts of the first portion of the series. It is intended to perform his nine symphonies, with such of his other compositions as can be introduced....The Charing-cross Theatre was soon to reopen, under the management of Mr. CHARLES H. ROSS, and among the novelties to be produced was what he calls "A Realism," in three acts, by the author of "Clam," and "A Mock Tragedy."

Who Owned the Jewels?

A reply to this question may be found in the tale of unusual interest, now running through the columns of that great story and sketch paper, the New-York *Weekly*. The story is from the pen of one of the greatest of America's lady writers, Mrs. META V. VICTOR, better known to the reading world as "Seely Regester," author of the "Dead Letter," and other great works of fiction. In "Who Owned the Jewels?" Mrs. VICTOR has excelled herself. It is one of the most intensely interesting stories ever given to the world, and teems with incident throughout.

Billiards.

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STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.
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Balm of Life is the Only Specific for Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, Whites, &c.; a sure remedy; safe and perfectly harmless. Testimonials from eminent physicians will prove this. Ladies, try it once. Depot, No. 683 Broadway, and at all respectable druggists.

NO. 445 MASSACHUSETTS-AV.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1869.

In addition to my professional statements of Dec. 19, 1868, and March 30, 1869, I deem it a duty to say that I have treated a number of cases of Leucorrhœa with Prof. COOK'S BALM OF LIFE, each of which were thereby completely cured. One case was the worst type of that disease.

(Signed,) C. W. SONNENSCHMIDT, M. D.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eye-glasses and Spectacles to improve the sight, without the distressing effect of frequent changes. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

Jet Jewelry in New and Unique Patterns, just received by E. MYERS, Manager, No. 687 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

CLINCH.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 29, ABBY MARY, wife of Charles P. Clinch.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 o'clock boat from New-York.

GOTTSCHALK.—At Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 18, 1869, LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family and members of the musical profession are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., Monday, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., when a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul.

GERSON.—On Friday, Sept. 30, at noon, CLARA BREMOND, second daughter of Julius and Virginia Gerson, aged 10 years and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 19 East 33d-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

SLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 1, AURELIA R., daughter of Abigal L. and the late Robert Slark, of New-Orleans, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Oct. 3, at 2 P. M., from the residence of E. B. Stanton, No. 77 Third-place, third door from Court-st. Take Court-st. cars at Fulton Ferry.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

PHIL. KEARNY POST G. A. R.: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late comrade JNO. W. CONKLIN, on Sunday, 2d inst., at 1 o'clock, from No. 328 West 18th-st.

HENRY MAYELL, Commander.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW SHORT ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

The TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY have extended their line to ST. LOUIS and equipped the same with PULLMAN & WAGNER PALACE CARS, which run through from NEW-YORK to ST. LOUIS, via Buffalo and Cleveland, thus forming a short, direct and attractive route to the West and South-west. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Baggage checked through. For through freight this route possesses unequaled facilities. GEO. H. BURROWS, General Superintendent, Toledo; W. P. ROBINSON, General Eastern Agent, No. 254 Broadway, New-York; W. L. MALCOLM, General Passenger Agent, Toledo.

OCT. 1, 1870.

NICOL & DAVIDSON.
NO. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.
BARGAINS.
OFFER 200 WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
Second selection, full assortment, $34.
300 FINE ENGLISH IRON-STONE DINNER SETS, $20.
DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, GLASS-WARE,
GAS-FIXTURES, BRONZES, FRENCH CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS,
VASES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, (entirely new designs by our own artist,) in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Dinner Sets, $70 and upward.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—GILT BAND French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Tea Sets at half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—MANTEL Vases, Card Receivers, Jardineres, India, China, &c., &c., at half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—IVORY-HANDled Table Knives, Rogers', Sheffield, make, $8 50 the dozen.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, handsomely engraved, gilt Slop and Bowl, very best plate, $38.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Castors, six Cut and Engraved Bottles, $5 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Table Forks, $6 the dozen.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—YOU MAY rely upon it, our prices are far below anything offered in New-York.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY of Music, No. 54 Union Square, or No. 211 4th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. Piano, violin and vocal culture taught by the most competent Professors. For further particulars apply as above.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director;
H. J. PETERS, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS.
JUST PUBLISHED:
PORTRAIT OF BEETHOVEN,

After the celebrated painting by SCHIMON, now preserved in the Royal Library at Berlin.

Permission to have a copy of this painting made, especially for the purpose of being reproduced by us, was obtained through the kind intercession of Mr. H. Kreismann, United States Consul at Berlin. The copy was executed by Mr. Rudolph Schick, and is certified to as being a fac simile of the original by Prof. Carl Becker, the eminent historical painter, and Dr. Bruns, the Royal Librarian.

The Chromo is executed in oil colors, in the highest style of art, and to those who are acquainted with our work our name will be a sufficient guarantee of its excellence. It is published in two sizes:
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The life size will be especially appropriate for the decoration of music halls, or the rooms of musical societies, and will no doubt be hailed with pleasure by those who look upon the forthcoming centennial of the great maestro's birthday as a cosmopolitan festival. No better tribute can be paid to his memory on that day, than the installation of his portrait in the place of honor upon the walls of all the rooms dedicated to music in the United States. The smaller picture ought to go wherever a piano stands, and wherever one of Beethoven's symphonies has been heard or spoken of.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE GOSPEL FOR SOUTHERN EUROPE.—On SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 7½ P. M., at Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., a meeting will be held with special reference to the new openings of God's providence for evangelical effort in southern Europe. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D.; Rev. Jos. Mullens, D. D., of London; Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D.; Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, D. D.; Rev. H. D. Ganse, and Rev. H. C. Riley. WM. A. BOOTH, Esq., President of the American and Foreign Christian Union, will preside.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, DR. BELLOWS, Pastor. Services held in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., MORNING, at 10¾; subject, *Religious Zeal*. EVENING, at 7¾, second lecture of the course on *Principles and Opinions of Unitarian Christians*. Special topics—*Does Revealed Religion supersede Natural Religion? and What are the Relations between them?* Seats free, and inquirers cordially invited.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, for reading the Works of Emmanuel Swedenborg, and for instruction in the doctrines of the New Church. The public are cordially invited. Rev. C. GILES will preach at 11 A. M.

THE INDIAN PRIEST—PAHTAHQUAHONG—of the Diocese of Huron, C. W., will preach in St. Ambrose's (Episcopal) Church, corner Prince and Thompson sts., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and receive the Offertory.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE CHAPLIN OF the Albany Bethel,) will preach (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, on *Determination and Consolation*.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT, Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.; services TODAY at 7, 10, 11, 4 and 8. Holy Eucharist at 7 A. M., Choral Prayers at 8 P. M., every day throughout the year.

THE NEW-YORK SPIRITUAL CONference meets every SUNDAY at 2½ P. M. in Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st. Subject—*Whatever each speaker deems pertinent to the Spiritual issue.*

ELDER H. K. FLAGG WILL PREACH on the *Prophecies and Signs of the Times* in the Advent Church, No. 138 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Many Mansions.*

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE AT PLIMPTON Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Overcoming the World*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av. next to 34th-st. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND and other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
6. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
13. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. Carmel Chapel, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.

German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Next SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., Mr. SUTTON, the Sunday-school Superintendent, will review the lessons for the month and illustrate upon the blackboard. Other gentlemen will address the children. Day-school, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting TUESDAY P. M. at 7½ o'clock. Visitors cordially invited daily, except Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS will reopen, on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M.; sermon by Rev. Dr. MORAN; address by Dr. ABEL STEVENS; Holy Communion at 3 P. M., administered by clergymen of several denominations; 7½ P. M., sermon by Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH; address by Dr. HUTTON. The new church is in Mercer-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. All seats free.

CALVARY FREE CHAPEL.—THIS Church, having undergone extensive alterations and repairs during the Summer, and its pastor having returned from abroad, will reopen on SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 2½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. D. WALKER, minister in charge.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Communion services and an address from the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. OSCAR HUGO. Subject—*Protestant Insights in Roman Catholic Countries.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. MCALLISTER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. HOPPER. The Communion of the Lord's Supper after morning sermon. FANNY CROSBY will address the Sabbath-school at the 2 P. M. concert. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' PARISH.—THE NEW Church, 5th-av. and 53d-st., will, by Divine permission, be opened with appropriate services THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 11 A. M. The usual services at the Church of the Resurrection, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st., on SUNDAY, Oct. 2, services commencing at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. MORGAN officiating.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, late of Worcester, Mass., Pastor elect of the New-England Congregational Church, of this City, will supply the pulpit, for the first time, SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Rutgers' Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All are invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Preaching at the Mariners' Church SUNDAY, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at the corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD; both at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY AT 3 P. M. In the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here EVERY SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Admission free.

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Willett, near Grand; JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock, A. H. BRUMMELL, Superintendent; young people's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free and invitation hearty.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING in Sixth-street Baptist Church, near Avenue C, Rev. H. ANGEL, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO will preach in Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., Rev. R. M. STRATTON, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Catholic Countries.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, will preach the eighteenth anniversary sermon on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes. At 4 P. M. catechetical instruction. At 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. H. COOKE will preach.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D.D., Associate Rector.—This church will be reopened on SUNDAY, Oct. 2. Divine service at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 7½ in the evening.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, 10½ A. M. Subject—*Gospel Preached by the Prophets*, (the fifth of the course now being delivered on SUNDAY MORNINGS;) 7½ P. M., subject—*The One Talent.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER (Pastor) will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

EXTRAORDINARY PREACHING.—That Messenger of God, against whom all manner of evil is falsely spoken, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Overthrow of the Kingdoms and Nations.*—Hagar, ii., 20-23.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free; general prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

REV. JOSEPH MULLENS, D. D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society, (formerly Missionary at Calcutta,) will preach at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 2, MORNING and EVENING. Subject (evening)—*The Religious Outlook from Europe.*

REV. DR. BURCHARD WILL COMmence, in his Church, (13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, Oct. 2,) a series of discourses on *Popular Amusements*. The theatre will be the subject of the first lecture.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Prophesy in Connection with the Ending of the Napoleon Dynasty* and *The Downfall of the Papacy*. All are invited; seats free.

REV. DR. CATHER, OF LONDON, ENG., Secretary Christian Moral Science Association, will preach in the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (18th-st., near 8th-av.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

UNITY CHAPEL, 128TH-ST., WEST OF 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. THIS (Sunday) EVENING there will be a lecture by the Pastor. Subject—*The Creed we Want.*

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN WANT OF church-room accommodations can rent Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av.; the small hall in the morning and the grand hall in the evening; both halls are fully furnished with seats, organ, reading-desk, &c.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D.; 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Subject—*Angels Instructed by the Church.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE SERVICES EVERY SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, at 7½ o'clock. The public generally are cordially invited.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2 P. M. Go early. No reserved seats.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are invited to these services.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited; strangers especially welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ASCENSION.—THERE will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are welcome. Seats free.

REV. E. E. RANKIN, D. D., WILL preach in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at 10½ and 7½. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, SUNDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 2d inst., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. First SUNDAY in the month at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH—PEW NO. 81 in middle aisle, for sale. Inquire at No. 181 Water-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 776 6th-av.

FLEECING A COUNTRYMAN.

A Stranger Picked Up and Done For by a Street Sharper—The Danger of Confiding in Hotel Acquaintances.

About the middle of August last, Mr. THOMAS H. HUGHES, a respectable merchant doing business in Oneida County, about ten miles south of Utica, in this State, came on to this City for the purpose of buying goods. He put up at French's Hotel. He had not been there long before he was accosted by a man, who subsequently gave his name as CURTIS. They chatted together until CURTIS finally learned what the business of Mr. HUGHES was here, whereupon CURTIS said that he was from the country, too; that he came to purchase a stock such as would best suit his customers. He had been looking around a day or two, he said, and at last he had found a place in Maiden-lane, where goods of the kind that both HUGHES and he wanted could be purchased at a great bargain. He was going there next morning to pay a bill of $1,200 for goods already bought, and to select more. If Mr. HUGHES was disposed to take a look at them, he would show him the way. It was then agreed that the two should visit the Maiden-lane store in company the next day. On the way down the following morning, when they were about opposite the Post-office, CURTIS suddenly recollected that he must post some letters, and asked HUGHES to step inside with him. As soon as they entered the gates CURTIS quickly exclaimed to HUGHES, "There is the proprietor of the Maiden-lane store now; that gentleman with a traveling-bag; I am afraid he is going out of town." CURTIS then said, coming up to the person with the bag, "Mr. SIMPSON, this is Mr. HUGHES, from Oneida County; he is a merchant doing business a few miles south of Utica, and is now in the City for the purpose of buying goods. I have recommended him to look at some goods which your firm have at your Maiden-lane store, and we are now on our way there." Mr. SIMPSON was very sorry that he could not be there in person to show Mr. HUGHES the goods—their firm had a splendid lot of just such goods as Mr. HUGHES wanted, which they would dispose of below the market rates for cash, or on a short credit to responsible parties. Mr. CURTIS assured Mr. SIMPSON that Mr. HUGHES was entirely responsible for all he might wish to purchase. Mr. HUGHES gave the gentlemen to understand that he wished no credit; that he came prepared to pay cash for all goods bought, and therefore he wished to buy as low as possible. At this point in the conversation CURTIS said to SIMPSON, "Oh, by the way, I wish to pay that bill of yours." (Here he exhibited a bill for goods amounting to $1,200.) "I have $1,600 in money and a check for $200." Mr. SIMPSON seemed indifferent at first about the matter of payment, suggesting that it could be made at the Maiden-lane store. Finally the happy thought occurred to him that he might want more money than he had with him during his absence from town, and, inasmuch as the sale of the goods represented by this $1,200 bill was made by himself to Mr. CURTIS, it would be better for him to receive the money, which he would do then and there, although it was contrary to their custom to receive money or give receipts outside of their store. He would not be back for several days, but meantime his partner would show the goods to Mr. HUGHES, and sell them as cheaply as he could if there. His time, he said, was very limited, as he must catch the train up-town in half an hour. Mr. CURTIS begged him to take the money and receipt the bill. With much apparent reluctance SIMPSON said he would do it. The roll of bills was handed over, a count made and the sum declared to be $1,000. Then came the $200 check. SIMPSON was unwilling to take a check; he wanted nothing but greenbacks. The check was good: he had no doubt of it, but could not CURTIS draw the money from the bank (one of the Wall-street banks) or get some one to cash it for him. CURTIS looked again in his pocket-book; he had not $200—only two or three tens, and the bank would not be open for twelve minutes yet. What was to be done therefore? Mr. SIMPSON must leave at once in order to catch the train.

Mr. CURTIS to Mr. HUGHES—Perhaps you could accommodate me with the amount I want for fifteen or twenty minutes?

Mr. HUGHES—Oh, certainly, Mr. CURTIS, with pleasure; yes, here is $200 for fifteen or twenty minutes.

Then the $200 were handed over to CURTIS.

The bill of goods was then to be receipted, and some discussion arose as to whether the signature in pencil would be sufficient, which was finally determined in the affirmative, and SIMPSON, seizing his satchel, bade the two a hurried good-day, saying he was afraid he was too late for the train. CURTIS insisted upon Mr. HUGHES taking the check as security for the payment of the money, but HUGHES declined, saying he wanted no security during the few minutes which would elapse before they could draw the money at the bank. The two had gone down Nassau-street, from the Post-office, but a few yards, when CURTIS suddenly said, "Oh, by the why, I must call in here just half a second, be kind enough to wait for me on the steps a moment." But something within the previous two or three minutes had excited the suspicions of Mr. HUGHES. He proposed to go with CURTIS into the building. The latter remonstrated as much as he thought it politic to do, but HUGHES' suspicions became more and more excited, and he insisted at length upon bearing his friend company into the building. Having once fairly entered it, CURTIS began to walk faster and still faster through hallways and up and down stairways; HUGHES increasing his speed in the same ratio that his leader did. The building was one of a large number in the lower part of the City which has, in addition to a front entrance, a side or rear entrance opening on another street. From a rapid walk the leader soon increased his speed to a "double quick," and by the time an exit was gained on another street, the rate of locomotion was that of a "run." HUGHES kept as close at his heels as he could, but when the "run" was reached, he began to feel his inability to cope with so swift a footman, and then it was that he shouted lustily "Stop thief." This cry started Detective BEEKMAN in pursuit. CURTIS ran, and HUGHES and BEEKMAN ran. CURTIS ran to Broadway, jumped into a stage, and the other two soon after entered the same vehicle. CURTIS was taken into custody and conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Upon being searched, $200 was found upon him, which was identified by Mr. HUGHES as the money loaned. It may be stated here that it is not known whether CURTIS is his real name, but that is the name he gave at the Court. The latter at this place offered Mr. HUGHES $500 if he would not appear against him, at the same time saying, "Your business is an honest one, mine is dishonest, that is all the difference there is between us." Mr. HUGHES indignantly refused to become a party to such a compromise, and insisted that CURTIS should be dealt with according to law. After a preliminary examination, the prisoner was committed, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. In addition to the $200, there was found upon him a quantity of spurious gold. HUGHES was compelled to give bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury to testify. This, it must be remembered, was about the 17th of August. He was told to come back at a certain time in September. He did return here, from his home in Oneida County, on the day specified, and here he spent about ten days in fruitless efforts to get the case before the Grand Jury, which was then in session. At the District-Attorney's office they told him they had no papers in the case on file. Day after day he went to the Jefferson Market Police Court for the purpose of inducing the authorities there to send the papers down to the District-Attorney's office, but without success. He finally employed counsel, and upon the latter writing to Jefferson Market Court, and demanding that the papers be sent to the District-Attorney, they were sent forthwith. Then Mr. HUGHES and Detective BEEKMAN went to the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, and indictment was found against CURTIS. Soon after, HUGHES pressed an arraignment and trial, but after some delay it appeared that CURTIS was out on bail. Mr. HUGHES, under all these discouraging circumstances, has just been compelled to return home, but he has announced his intention of coming to the City again at the beginning of the October Term. He is determined to do all he can to bring CURTIS to justice, and have him punished to the utmost extent of the law. Several merchants, and men who stand high as officials in a first-class up-town church, have told HUGHES, through his counsel, that he was a fool for not taking the $500 offered, and going home about his business. Mr. HUGHES' answer was that he is one of that class of men who will not violate the law and commit a crime by compounding a felony.

Since the man called CURTIS was let out on bail he has been seen by the detective, and by other officials around French's Hotel, in another garb, plying his trade with the merchants who congregate there.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The parade of the First and Second Divisions on Friday last, in honor of the late Admiral FARRAGUT, was a very gratifying one, considering the inclement weather. The National Guardsmen seemed very cheerful and good-humored, despite the disagreeable drizzle. There was a strong tendency on the part of some few, however, to become intoxicated. Such unmanly exhibitions at public demonstrations should be promptly repressed by Court-martial. A member of the Seventh was so far under the influence of liquor that his comrades could scarcely march on account of his unsteadiness. Two or three members of the Ninety-sixth, one of them being a Sergeant, were also noticeable by their misconduct. One of their officers set them the example by tasting liberally from a pocket-flask, tendered by a citizen friend. The Germans of the Fifth Regiment contented themselves with lager, and were kept in good order by Gen. Bendix. The Seventy-first had one erring member. There were also several others belonging to the Eighth and Twelfth. The officers of these organizations should take measures to stop such practices. The Ninth and Twenty-second Regiments were very quiet and orderly.

The right wing of the First Cavalry, consisting of Troops G, F, C and B, is ordered to assemble, (dismounted,) in fatigue dress, under command of Lieut.-Col. John Madden, on Wednesday next, at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the left wing, comprising Troops D, K, A, I and E, under command of Major J. Fleischl, on Thursday evening, for drill. The regiment will also assemble in fatigue dress, (dismounted,) for the same purpose, on the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. The right wing, comprising Troops G, F, C and B, will assemble, (mounted,) in fatigue dress, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Tompkins Park, under command of Lieut.-Col. Madden: and the left wing, comprising Troops D, K, A, I and E, on the 18th inst., for drill and instruction. By a vote of the Board of Officers Joseph Hoffman is dismissed as chief of the band for neglect of duty, and is relieved from further duty in this regiment.

It has been officially announced that Gov. Hoffman, accompanied by his staff, will review the following organizations during the ensuing fortnight, as follows: Third Division, Major-Gen. Carr, on the 4th inst., at Albany, on the Troy road; Twenty-fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Green, on the 6th inst., at Syracuse; Thirty-first Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Rogers, on the 8th inst., at Buffalo; and the Second Division, Major-Gen. Woodward, on the 18th inst., at Prospect Park Parade Grounds, Brooklyn. The arrangements for a review of the First Division have not yet been perfected. It is to be hoped that Gen. Shaler will make a determined effort to secure the use of the open ground in the lower portion of the Central Park, for one day at least, in order that the review may be carried out in proper form, and in a manner befitting the importance of the occasion and the reputation of the best division of troops in the State. The Park Commissioners would, probably, relax their rules for the purpose of affording a pleasing spectacle and bestowing a benefit upon the National Guard. The injury to the ground would be repaired by nature and without expense in less than a week. The use of the ground would save the troops a long and fatiguing march to Prospect Park.

The Twenty-second Regiment will be inspected on Tuesday, next instead of Wednesday, as formerly announced.

The attention of commandants of companies is called to the following important extract from the New-York State Military Code, adopted by the Legislature of 1870:

SECTION 113. In lieu of uniforms being furnished by the State to non-commissioned officers and privates as heretofore provided by law, there shall annually be paid by the State to the military fund of each regiment, battalion, and separate troop or battery, for the purpose of aiding the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of said organizations in procuring their uniforms, a sum equal to five dollars for each of its non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who paraded during the year preceding, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, according to the provisions of this act, at least seven different times, four of which shall have been on the occasion of regimental, battalion, separate troop or battery parades. And in order to determine the amount of money to which each regiment, battalion and separate troop or battery will be entitled under the provisions of this section, the commandant of each regiment, battalion and separate troop or battery shall transmit to the Adjutant-General, during the month of December, and prior to the 15th day thereof in every year, a roll, giving the name and description of each non-commissioned officer, musician and private in his command who paraded at least seven different times, as hereinabove specified, stating the occasions, during the year next preceding the said month of December; which roll the said commandant shall certify to on honor. The said money thus appropriated for uniforms shall be held sacred and inviolate for such purpose, and shall not, in any event, be expended for any other.

It is reported that the Adjutant-General, in reply to an inquiry, has decided that regimental commissaries who were commissioned prior to the passage of the amendments to the Code, shall be retained and mustered with their respective commands, and that hereafter, in accordance with the Code, no commissions of that character will be allowed or recognized in regimental organizations.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment have tendered the use of their handsome armory to the officers and members of the Ninth Regiment for the reception of the Boston Light Infantry. The visiting battalion will arrive on the 12th inst., and will be entertained at supper, after which a full-dress reception and hop will be held.

The Third Cavalry is ordered to assemble, dismounted, in fatigue dress, with side arms and white gloves, for a field day practice, on Wednesday next. The regimental picnic and Summer night's festival will come off at Funk's Union Park, on the same day, at the conclusion of the field practice. The assembly will be at Tompkins Park, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In conformity with General Orders No. 21, current series, from General Head-quarters, the First Regiment Infantry has been transferred from the First Brigade to the Third Brigade.

The "Old Guard," composed of the surviving members of the Light and City Guards, will hold a regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, at their head-quarters, No. 907 Broadway. Major Geo. W. McLean commands the body.

The regular drill season of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment, will commence on to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, and will continue every Monday evening until the last of April, 1871, unless otherwise ordered. The company has eighty-two men on the roll, and it is expected that eighty will parade at the annual inspection. An election is ordered for four corporals, to take place on Monday evening, Oct. 10, when the company drill will be dispensed with.

The following appointments are announced on the staff of Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division: Henry Libenau, (late Captain United States Volunteers and Brigadier-General and Commissary of Subsistence, State New-York,) to be Division Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, vice William Hudson Lawrence, who failed to qualify. Henry S. Kearney, to be Division Engineer, with the rank of Colonel, vice Allen, vacated by removal from State Thomas Fairgrieve, (late Captain United States Volunteers) to be Aid-de-camp, with the rank of Captain, vice James Fairgrieve, resigned.

Reduction of City Car Fares—Return to the Old Rate—Rejoicings of Passengers.

Yesterday the various City car companies, with one exception, resumed the old rate of five cents per passenger. The Fourth-avenue line, however, being the property of the Harlem Railroad Company, is authorized by its charter, given in 1832, to charge three cents a mile, and consequently its conductors continue to charge six cents. Although so far as heard from there has been no trouble on the latter road, there has been a good deal of chaffing between the conductors and the passengers about the extra cent which the latter have paid, but with the protest and warning that it would be the last, and that they would rather walk a block or two to some other line than continue to be imposed upon. A party of five persons left car No. 21 yesterday morning, up-town, and went to Third-avenue.

The Third-avenue, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth, Broadway and University-place, and Seventh-avenue Companies and others have instructed their employes that they must not ask nor receive more than five cents. Several of the conductors say that they have much more difficulty in returning the extra cent to the passengers than they had originally to collect it. The Dry Dock and Thirty-fourth-street Ferry line, the Avenue B and other lines belonging to the same Company, posted placards in conspicuous parts of their cars announcing the fare as only five cents. While the reduction is general there is a complaint on the part of the officers of many of the roads that they cannot run the roads at five cents a passenger. For instance, the officers of the Bleecker-street line say that it costs them five and a half cents to carry every passenger, and that they must lose money by the reduction. They will apply to the next Legislature for authority to increase the fare. Just now they do not care to have passengers suing them for the extra cent, because they would be compelled to spend at least $10 in defending every suit.

The Avenue C Railroad, which has not covered expenses at the old rate, will lose heavily by the change. Its officers think that they might be allowed to demand seven cents. They are also of the opinion that the roads which were chartered under the law of April, 1850, could charge three cents a mile, provided the law of 1860, which restricts them to five cents within the City limits, can be repealed. They hope to effect this result next Winter. The Third-avenue Railroad, which last year carried 22,000,000 of passengers, will lose upward of $20,000 a year. Its last annual receipts amounted to $1,289,396. It will be able to make money, however, despite the reduction. The Broadway and University-place and the Eighth-avenue lines will also make money, but the remainder of the companies will lose more or less. The total loss upon all the lines, which last year received in the aggregate $6,229,467 for carrying 118,268,467 passengers, will amount to over $1,000,000 per annum. The change was received with great satisfaction by the poorer classes, especially the working men and women. It is highly probable that the railroad lobbyists will appear in Albany next Winter, and will endeavor to have a law passed for the increase of fares. The companies claim that the high price of stock, feed, labor &c., should entitle them to a higher rate of fare.

THE FINE ARTS.

Our Artists at Home—Some of The Studios—History of The Lincoln Monument.

R. W. HUBBARD is at his studio and is finishing a picture of much beauty. It possesses most of this artist's happy effects, and evinces conscientious care and labor. Mr. HUBBARD has in his studio one of the most charming and effective works we have lately seen—we allude to his "Autumn in the Adirondacks." The picture possesses that harmonious arrangement of color seldom found on canvass. Strength and vigor are not lost in its delicate handling, but are prominently its characteristics. We are looking from a rugged mountain that nourishes the graceful birch and maple. They fling their bright-tinted leaves at our feet and into the babbling brook as it riffles and eddies over rock and fallen oak. Far down below us lies the valley, melting away in the hazy distance. Silvery, fleecy clouds float in space, and add to the atmospheric effect that is so prominently a feature of the painting. Mr. HUBBARD has strong sympathies, and his brush tells it feelingly. The creation of so successful a work should satisfy the artist's ambition.

S. J. GUY has returned from his Summer rambles, and is at work on one of his characteristic subjects. A group of urchins are gathered around a fire made in the street. One is using his lungs as a bellows, and another is making grimaces at the smoke, which will persist in getting into his eyes. The shades of twilight are gathering around, giving the surrounding objects in an effect that is truly admirable. Mr. GUY'S works are all of that *genre* character which is so pleasing to us, and display an ability in drawing that few possess. Color is a great deal, but is not everything. We wish some of our artists could learn this.

W. M. BROWN has returned to his studio with many careful studies of fruit and flowers. There are very few successful painters in this class of pictures, and Mr. BROWN takes a prominent position among those that are successful. We rarely see finer studies of fruit than those on the easel of this artist.

Mr. E. L. HENRY, whose beautiful and highly-finished pictures of interiors have so often delighted us, has returned, and, judging from the number of orders he has, will be very busy this season. Considerable sensation was created at Newport the past Summer by a picture of this artist's.

W. H. BEARD is engaged on an allegorical picture, of which DICKENS forms the subject. the author is seated at his table in a characteristic position, giving audience to a troop of the creatures of his imagination. Pickwick's good-natured countenance is seen on the left, while near him stands little Nell. Oliver, the type of persecuted innocence, is in advance of the ruffianly physiognomy of Bill Sikes, who partially hides the other characters. The conception of the artist is unusually happy, and will add materially to his reputation as an artist or ripe judgment, sentiment and ability.

M. F. DE HAAS as just finished two very effective marines for J. G. BENNETT, Jr. They evince this artist's usual care and power. The pictures have that strength possessed by very few marine painters.

WM. DE HAAS returns from his trip to the coast of New-Brunswick with a well-filled portfolio. He has a number of beautiful sketches of Grand Manan Island, and has already on his easel an effective sunrise taken in this vicinity.

CHURCH and BRADFORD are to be found occasionally at their studios, while HEADE, SCOTT, HOMER, MARTIN and others have returned permanently.

The death of the estimable gentleman and artist, J. F. KENSETT, is rumored. Reliable information as to this cannot be had, however. We trust that so sad a loss will be spared us for many years. It would be a national calamity.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT IN UNION-SQUARE.

In 1865, shortly after the assassination of President LINCOLN, it was proposed by certain gentlemen of this City that a monument to Mr. LINCOLN should be erected in one of our public squares, the expense being defrayed by $1 subscriptions. The idea originated with the late Capt. MARSHALL and Messrs. J. C. HAMILTON and TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, who happened to meet on a certain evening at the Union League Club-house, and who formed themselves into a Committee to carry out the project. Messrs. DEVLIN and Mayor HOFFMAN were afterward added to the Committee, but the former gentleman appeared to be averse to taking any action in the matter, and the latter subsequently withdrew from the Committee, thinking, probably, that his political prospects would not be improved by having his name connected with the matter. The Committee then discovered that other gentlemen belonging to the Union League Club had taken up the idea of erecting a statue to Mr. LINCOLN about the same time that they had, and these gentlemen were added to their Committee, making about fifteen members in all. At first it was intended to raise by subscription some $150,000, but though money poured in freely at first it soon ceased, and it was found when the books were closed that about $25,000 was all that was forthcoming. The subscriptions were received by Mr. CHURCHILL, who acted as Treasurer, and indeed did nearly all the work appertaining to the Committee. In the meantime, the Common Council were applied to for a site for the statue, and granted the ground in Union-square, on which it now stands. A commission for the statue was then given to Mr. H. K. BROWN, the well-known sculptor and designer of the Washington monument in Union-square, who entered into a contract to supply a bronze statue of Mr. LINCOLN for the sum of $20,000. It was cast in Philadelphia, and, on the 16th inst., was brought on here and erected on the site prepared for it. The pedestal of the statue is of granite, and cost $5,000. The whole sum raised by subscription has thus been absorbed.

The statue is ten feet high, and with the pedestal, the height of the whole monument is about twenty-six feet. Mr. LINCOLN is represented as standing in an easy posture, and holding in his left hand a paper bearing the seal of the United States. He is clothed in the costume of the period, with a long cloak thrown over the shoulders. The statue was first placed facing the south, but the artist's idea was that it should correspond in position with the Washington statue and face to the north-east, so that persons passing up and down our principal thoroughfare could obtain a front view of it without having to cross the square.

Of the merits of the statute as a work of art, enough has been said heretofore in these columns. That it is not one of Mr. BROWN'S successes is undeniable. It should be understood that Mr. FRANK HOWE and Mr. RICHARD M. HUNT comprised the subcommittee to whom was intrusted the important task of inspecting the sculptor's models, and deciding whether or not the statue, when completed, should be accepted. On them, therefore, rests the responsibility of giving the subscribers to the statue fund a monument which certainly can scarcely be said to be a work of great merit.

The statement made in some of the morning papers that the statue will be unvailed with appropriate ceremonies is untrue. Nothing of the kind is intended.

THE CITY HALL PARK STATUE.

The hideous brown-stone statue which stood in the City Hall Park, and which some averred was intended to represent WASHINGTON, while others were quite as positive that it was meant for FRANKLIN, has been recently removed by the owners. It appears to be the general idea that the statue belongs to the City, but this is not so. The Common Council, some years ago, gave permission to the owners to place the statue in the Park, and an effort was once made by a Committee of that body to smuggle through an appropriation of $5,000 for its purchase, but this was a little too much even for the Common Council, and the effort failed.

The Grand Roundsmen Disbanded—Ward Roundsmen Appointed in their Places.

Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the Police Commissioners, it was decided to disband the body known as the "Grand Roundsmen," and a return to the old system of roundsmen. The following patrolmen were appointed roundsmen, and were assigned to the precincts named. John J. Brogan, and S. E. Brown, First Precinct; Reuben P. Rodgers, Second; Michael Flanagan, Third; Francis Platt, Fourth; Patrick McNally, Fifth; Peter Meily, Sixth; Michael Pettit, Seventh; John H. Grant, Eighth; D. J. Cronan, Tenth; John W. Brown, Eleventh; James McDonald, Eleventh; William A. Lines, Thirteenth; John W. Folk, Thirteenth; John Morris, Fourteenth; Oliver Tims, Sixteenth; William Murray, Sixteenth; Theron R. Jones, Seventeenth; Terence Reilley, Seventeenth; William H. Sutton, Eighteenth; P. Murphy, Twenty-first; James Maher, Twenty-second; William Kass, Twenty-ninth; Stephen Hubbard, Sixteenth.

The following grand roundsmen were assigned to precincts: P. Dowdican, Eighth; Edward J. McGloin, Sixth; John Nash, Fourth; John Ryan, Twenty-eighth; Michael H. Swift, Eighteenth; B. Kinney, Twenty-eighth; Charles Poehme, Twentieth; Richard Boleman, Fifteenth; Henry Stutsberry, Tenth; Thomas L. Heape, Fifth; James Perkins, Twenty-seventh; G. L. Suttie, Twentieth; J. R. Groo, Second; J. B. Aikens, Ninth. Sergt. Theodore F. Bumstead was transferred from the Eighth to the Nineteenth Precinct. Patrolmen Francis McQuade, of the Twentieth, and James Casey, of the Twenty-second Precincts, were dismissed for misconduct.

Increase of Immigration.

The report of immigration for last week shows that the grand total of alien passengers arriving at this port during the week ending yesterday, was 6,397—about double the number brought to this port during any one week since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war. The Germans are now seeking their way to these shores in great numbers frequently passing through French ports in order to get to some English shipping port. Frenchmen are also coming in large parties. The *Erin*, which arrived on the 19th of last month, brought 160 French immigrants, and the *Ville de Paris*, which arrived on the 21st, landed 310. The statistics show that immigration during the month of August was principally made of Irish, German and English. The Irish immigrants numbered 5,389, the German 3,346, the English 3,349, and the Swedes 1,064. The total immigration for the month of August last was 19,471, and for the same month in 1869, was 21,357. The arrivals last week were as follows:

Sept. 24—Steam-ship City of Dublin, Liverpool	652
Sept. 24—Steam-ship Abyssinia, Liverpool	648
Sept. 24—Steam-ship The Queen, Liverpool	693
Sept. 25—Steam-ship Europa, Glasgow	606
Sept. 25—Steam-ship Rapidan, Havana	8
Sept. 25—Brig Neuva Schillino, Genoa	10
Sept. 26—Steam-ship Nevada, Liverpool	545
Sept. 27—Steam-ship City of Washington, Liverpool	986
Sept. 27—Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool	223
Sept. 27—Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Aspinwall	405
Sept. 27—Bark Montezuma, Barbados	7
Sept. 29—Steam-ship Parana, London	250
Sept. 29—Ship Marianna Sixth, Lisbon	1
Sept. 30—Steam-ship Dacian, Genoa	45
Sept. 30—Steam-ship Helvetia, Liverpool	695
Sept. 30—Steam-ship Cambria, Glasgow	366
Sept. 30—Steam-ship Caledonia, Glasgow	252
Oct. 1—Bark Antelope, St. John	2
Oct. 1—Schooner H. Thompson, Baracoa	3
Total	6,397

Wrongs of Immigrants—Story of a Destitute German Woman.

It is the custom of the Cunard line of steam-ships to send every alternate steamer to Boston from Liverpool. By this plan they avoid the payment of commutation money for immigrants at this port, and Massachusetts waiving the payment of her demand of $1 per head for aliens if the passengers leave the State within twenty-four hours after arrival on the shore, it is alleged that the agents of the Cunard line on the other side transfer as many passengers as they can to the ships destined for Boston, instead of forwarding them direct to this City, for the reason that they thereby save $1 50 per head, and in the majority of cases $2 50. The immigrants are deceived into the belief that it makes no difference to them whether they are landed in Boston or in New-York, and that they are transported from Boston to this City free of charge if they wish to come here. But it does make a difference to the immigrant, because if the passenger leaves Massachusetts within twenty-four hours he or she has no further claim on the State.

A German woman recently arrived at Boston on the steamer *Calabria*. She paid her passage by the *Malta*, which was destined for New-York, but on arriving at Liverpool was induced to sail by the *Malta* on the assurance that she would be conveyed to New-York from Boston without charge. She left her husband in Germany, and soon after her arrival in New-York, without means, found herself in destitute circumstances, and about to become a mother. She applied to the Commissioners of Emigration, but Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the well-known Superintendent, was unable to do anything for her officially because she had landed at Boston. He sent her to the Cunard line, however, but they peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the case, as their obligation ended, they claim, by her landing in Boston. The steamboat company excused themselves by stating that they were a ferry company, and therefore not liable. Mr. CASSERLY finally succeeded in procuring the woman admission to an eleemosynary institution in this City.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R...114⅛	55	Del. & Hud. Canal.121
1,500	U. S. 6s, 81, C..c.114	100	West. Union Tel.. 37⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅜	1,000	do.......b. c. 37⅜
9,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, b3....111⅛	100	do........ 37⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111⅞	200	Pacific M. S. Co... 43⅛
30,000	do.......112	150	Adams Express... 66⅜
3,500	U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.110⅛	200	do........ 66¾
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜	200	do........ 66⅞
10,000	do......b3.110⅜	200	do.......b3. 67
35,500	do.......110⅜	100	do.......b. c. 66¾
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.106⅜	100	U. S. Express b. c. 36¾
9,100	do.......106⅛	100	do........ 36⅝
30,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x C. 62¼	200	do........ 36¾
1,000	Mo. S. 6s...... 90⅝	600	N.Y.C. & Hud. R.. 92¼
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss...... 90¼	300	Erie Railway..... 27⅛
3,000	Brooklyn 6s, W. Loan...... 93	2,000	Reading Railr'd. 98⅛
4,000	Erie 4th M., ex int...... 80½	400	do........ 98¼
21,000	C. P. R. G. bds.. 90½	230	do........ 98⅛
5,000	U. Pac. 10s, inc. 74½	100	Union Pacific R... 25½
10,000	do........ 74	200	L.S. & M. S. R. s3. 93
11,000	Chi. & N. W. C.. 91	25	do........ 93¼
9,000	C. & N. W. 1st.. 92¾	500	do.......b. c. 93
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st... 91	200	Panama Railroad. 85
5,000	H. & St. Jos. 8s, County Bds...106	10	do........ 85¼
5,000	M. & E., 1st M..101½	50	do........ 85½
5,000	M. & E., 2d M.. [illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitts R....107
1,000	N. J. Cen., n. bs.100½	100	do.......s60.106¾
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C., 2d M...... 96	300	Chic. & N. West.. 82¼
1,000	M. & St. P., 1st. 94	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 88⅜
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. Cen., 1st., x int. 80	200	do........ 88¼
5,000	N. Mo. 1st M. bs. 85	100	C. C. & Ind...... 80
5,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bs. 93	30	do........ 79⅞
50	Bank of America..145½	200	N. J. Central.....106¾
10	Cen. Nat. Bank...105	100	do........107¼
10	Fourth Nat'l B'k..105½	12	Chic. & R. I......116⅜
50	B'k of Commerce..122	5	do........117
50	Phœnix Bank.....108½	100	Mil. & St. Paul.... 63¾
		300	D., L. & W. R.R....104¼
		60	Chic., Bur.& Quin.151⅞
		20	N. J. Railroad.....114½
		18	Morris & Essex... 89⅜
		20	P.,F.W. &C.G. b.c. 93¼
		200	Bost., H. & Erie... 5

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1881, C.114½	5,000	C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 97¾
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111⅞	17	Adams Ex. Co.. 66½
3,000	do.....Small.111⅜	200	Pa. Mail S.S.Co. 43⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅜	100	Wes. U. Tel. b.c. 37
1,500	U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.110⅛	300	do........ 36⅞
2,500	U.S.5-20 R., '65,n.110⅛	20,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 87⅝
19,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅜	40	Reading R........ 98⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅝	500	do........ 98⅛
1,200	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.106⅜	50	do........ 98¼
27,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.106⅛	18	L. S. & M. So. R.. 93
1,000	Mo. State 6s.... 90½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 88¼
5,000	La. State 6s, n.. 66¼	900	Chic. & R. I. R....116½
10,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs. 90½	100	Del., L. & W. R...104⅜
200	U. States Ex... 36¼	12	do........104½
100	do......s60. 36	100	H. & St Jo. R. Pf..114
33	do......... 36		

SATURDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The statement of the Public Debt just issued shows a decrease for the month of September of $9,007,498 13; the decrease since the 1st of March, 1870, has been $91,413,824 89. The amount of coin in the Treasury is $96,061,661 89; currency, $32,088,502 30. The debt, less amount in the Treasury, is $2,346,913,652 28.

The sales of Gold ranged 113⅞@114 ₱ cent.; the speculation in the Room not very active. The Cash Gold continues scarce, but the consideration paid for its use was less important than earlier in the week. The Banks lose $1,397,743 on their Gold averages, and gain $1,666,156 in Greenbacks. They decrease their Loans $801,916, and the general line of Deposits is down only $10,828. The Treasury Office, during the week, received $3,293,012 in Gold for Customs and paid out $337,392 on Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The shipments of Specie of all descriptions are $465,258. The rates for Money continue cheap to the Brokers on demand loan, 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, while on time engagements 7 ₱ cent. is charged at Bank to regular dealers, and 7 ₱ cent. and various brokerages, ⅛@¼@½ ₱ cent., on the Street. Bills on London, after a large business, at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109¾ short sight, and 10 ₱ cent. for cable transfers for Saturday's mail, were advanced to 109⅛@109⅜ for 60 days, and 109⅞@110 short sight.

On the Stock Exchange there was an improved feeling after the holiday of Friday, and there was a better disposition for business in the Public Funds, which advanced ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., and also in Reading, Western Telegraph, Panama, and some of the Western Roads. New-York Central Stock and Scrip were firm, and the Railway Mortgages in good demand. The Central Pacifics sold at 90⅛@90¼ ₱ cent., and the Missouri Pacifics, which attract fresh interest from the large traffic of the Road, sold at 90. In the Southern State Bonds the business was moderate. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 1.

	Thursday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅝
American Gold Coin	114⅛	114
Bills on London 60 days	109⅛	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92¼	92
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87¼	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	97⅝	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅜	116
North-west Common	82⅜	82¼
North-west Preferred	88⅝	88
Pacific Mail Company	43¼	43
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81¼
St. Paul Common	63⅝	63½
Lake Shore	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	33	32⅞
New-Jersey Central	107	106⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52¼	52

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

Gold receipts	$1,073,903 94
Gold payments	1,091,828 90
Gold balance	81,054,494 46
Currency receipts	684,342 81
Currency payments	2,795,059 65
Currency balance	7,364,046 62
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	985,300 00
Customs	629,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	114¼	5-20 coup., 1865, n. i.	110½
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	114¼	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	x108¼	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	113	5-20 reg., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	x108¼	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	111¼	10-40 reg.	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	x108¼	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	112	6s currency	111
5-20 reg., 1865, n. i.	110⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, x coupon	62¼	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	104½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60⅝	Ill. Canal bds.. 1870	100
Virginia 6s, x coup	63	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	63	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	50	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	27¾	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	100
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	23	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100
S. Carolina 6s	80	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	100
S. Car. 6s, new bds	68	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct	65	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	100
Missouri 6s	90⅝	Mich. 7 ₱ c. War L'n	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	90¼	N. Y. Reg B'ty L'n	107¾
Louisiana 6s	70⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	107¾
Louisiana 6s. new bds	63	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
La. 6s, Levee bds	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
La. 7s, Penitentiary	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Ark.7s,L.R.& Ft.S.iss.	68¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101½
Arkansas 6s	61¼	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	102		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90½	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv.'76	100	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97¼
Erie 1st Mort. Ext.	99½	Morris & Essex 1st	101½
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92½	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98¾
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	80½	N. J. Cen., New Bs.	100½
B. N. Y & E. 1st, '77	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	96
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	91½
Albany & Susq. 1st	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	96
Albany & Susq. 3d	92½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
Mich. So., 7 ₱ c. 2d	94	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99½	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88½
U. Pac. Income 10s	73⅝	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	106	St. L. & Iron Mt Bs.	85¾
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st	92½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	87½
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90¾	Col. C. & Ind. 1st	79¾
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105	Col. C. & Ind. 2d	58
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	105¼	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Lack. & West. Bonds	95	Tol. Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Del., L. & W. 2d	94	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	67
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & Wab. 2d	85½	Bos. H. & Erie guar.	28½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Manuf. & Merchants	100
Manhattan	147	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	75
Mechanics'	136	Central National	105
Union	132	Fourth National	105
America	145	Ninth National	110
City	210	Tenth National	124
Tradesmen's	151	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	101
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	130	Del. & Hud. Canal	120
National	118	Pennsylvania Coal	221
Seventh Ward	110½	Maryland Coal Co.	26
Commerce	121½	American Coal	35
Mercantile	125	Canton Co., Baltimore	64
American Exchange	115	Con. Coal of Maryland	26
Chatham	170	West. U. Tel.	37⅝
Hanover	100	Quicksilver Mining	8
Irving	120	Mariposa Mining	5
Citizens'	120	Mariposa Pf.	10½
East River	110	Mar. Trus. Certific's	35
Market	120	Boston W. P.	15
Nassau	109	Adams Ex.	66½
Shoe and Leather	163	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	2½
Continental	94½	American Ex.	41½
St. Nicholas	112	United States Ex.	36
Importers' & Traders'	154	Mer. Union Ex.	14
Park	160	Pacific Mail	43

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	114¾	115
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60⅝
Reading	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley, ex div	58	58¼
Catawissa Preferred	37⅝	38
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26⅝
Northern Central	41¾	42
Lehigh Navigation	33	33¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89	89¼

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 1, 1870:

Sept. 26—Brig Labreola, Maracaibo—American Gold	$10,000
Sept. 28—Steam-ship China, Liverpool—American Gold	23,000
American Silver	51,000
Gold Bars	69,912
Silver Bars	35,877
Sept. 29—Steam-ship Erin, London—Foreign Silver	44,135
Steam-ship Abyssinia, Liverpool—American Silver	67,212
American Gold	39,000
Steam-ship Missouri, Havana—Spanish Gold	13,313
Steam-ship City of Merida, Vera Cruz—American Gold	16,000
Oct. 1—Steam-ship City of Washington, Liverpool—American Gold	14,000
British Gold	17,111
Gold Bars	36,000
Silver Bars	29,000
Total	$465,258

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Sept. 30, 1870, was $4,186,277.

The receipts of the North Missouri Railroad for the month of September:

1870	$264,690
1869	231,662
Increase	$33,028

Cleveland and Pittsburg earnings for the third week in September, 1870, compared with the same period of last year:

	1870.	1869.
Freights	$31,739	$22,309
Coal	16,166	11,653
Passengers	14,244	13,056
Miscellaneous	1,700	1,700
Total	$63,849	$48,718
Add two weeks	120,559	104,151
Total three weeks	184,410	152,870

Of the Tobacco Trade of the Port, in September, Messrs. M. RADER & SON remark as follows:

The transactions in Kentucky Tobacco were, everything considered, to a very fair extent, the month's business, comprising 5,800 hhds., of which 3,500 hhds. were for export, and 2,300 hhds. to manufacturers and jobbers. In anticipation of the opening of the German ports, buyers for those destinations were the most active. The inquiry was chiefly for low grades, both light and heavy, and the prices realized were ¼c. higher than the previous month. The stock on hand of those grades is now reduced to a very small compass, still buyers are unwilling to pay any further advance, as it is expected that the new crop, fully matured and harvested earlier than usual, will very soon bring in supplies of new, and that prices will rule lower than for the last two seasons, as the crop will furnish enough for the largest demand. This view will be realized if our Western friends will act conservatively, for which there exist more reasons than ever before, as the war on the Continent will disturb finances and commerce for a long while, if even peace should be made shortly, and consequently affect values of all sorts of merchandise. Moreover, the German crops are very large, and heavy supplies of low-priced Tobacco have been brought into Germany from Alsace. Our remaining stocks now chiefly consist of the better grades of Western Districts and Clarksville, for which the demand is limited to specialties suitable for Bremen, Sweden and England, which now, on account of the lateness of the season, is also falling off. We change our quotations as follows:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Frosted Lugs	6¼c.@ 6¾c.	..@..
Sound Lugs	7c. @ 7¾c.	8c. @ 8¾c.
Common Leaf	7¾c.@ 8½c.	9c. @ 9¾c.
Medium Leaf	8¾c.@ 9½c.	10c. @10¾c.
Good Leaf	9¾c.@10½c.	11c. @11¾c.
Fine Leaf	10¾c.@11½c.	11¾c.@12½c.
Selections	12c. @12½c.	12¾c.@13½c.

Seedleaf Tobacco—We have to report another active month in this trade; buyers from the West and South purchasing freely have cleared the market of a great part of the desirable stock, and dissipated all doubts of our having a surplus left, which in the absence of a shipping demand, would naturally have to be sold at lower prices. Connecticut has been more lively than usual; several lines of the '69 crop of wrappers, which had long remained neglected, were taken by jobbers at what is considered good figures, and establishing the price of this quality for the season. State seed continues in good request, the feature being two sales of about 400 cases each, which were taken from 20c.@22½c. Ohio was the main article dealt in during the month, nearly 3,500 cases changing hands at enhanced prices, which, although much higher than was expected, is still the lowest in value, and consequently has received the most attention, while to add to this the reported high rates paid for the new crop of 1870, has stimulated the inquiry for the old. Pennsylvania is little inquired for, the absence of desirable stock, no doubt, being one cause, as well as the high figures demanded for what little is offered, which, coupled with the fact that the crop does not improve with age, are the reasons of the present apathy. The sales made were principally for the South. The new crop Ohio, which all agree is a most excellent one, both in quality and growth, though as to quantity there seems to be some question, but generally estimated at from 23,000 to 25,000 cases, is reported nearly all bought up at prices fully as high as last season. Pennsylvania is a good crop, and larger than last year. The State crop is little spoken of, while Connecticut and Massachusetts are reported to be less than an average one, both in quality and quantity. The sales are, 1,300 cases Connecticut at 15c., 18c., 23c., 30c., 42c., 45c., 47c.; 750 cases New-York State at 18½c., 20c., 22½c., 25c.; 3,500 cases Ohio at 10c., 11½c., 14½c., 15c., 16c., 18c.; 250 cases Pennsylvania at 17c., 20c., 25c.

We quote as follows:

	Crop 1867-'68.	Crop 1869.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, nominal	13c.@15c.	15c.@18c.
Binders and Seconds, nominal	18c.@22c.	20c.@25c.
Wrappery lots	35c.@40c.	30c.@40c.
Fine Wrappers	45c.@55c.	42c.@55c.
New-York State Fillers	10c.@12c.	10c.@12c.
Average lots	18c.@25c.	18c.@25c.
Wrappers	20c.@35c.	25c.@35c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers	10c.@12c.	8½c.@10c.
Average lots	16c.@25c.	15c.@18c.
Wrappers	25c.@45c.	16c.@35c.

Havana Tobacco.—The activity noticed in our last continued throughout the month, especially for fine qualities, the stock of which has almost disappeared, and as the medium grades only remain, the demand has taken hold of them, and we close the month with a much smaller stock than we anticipated; in fact, the sales have been larger than reported, and instead of some 8,000 bales, the stock has been reduced to near 6,000 bales. The difficulty of keeping the exact stock of Spanish Tobacco would be much less, were those who should be more interested in the matter than we are, be more free to communicate the same, as it is our aim to publish only an accurate statement. Several lots of new crop have been offered, but meet with slow sale, being too wet for immediate use. Two parcels, mainly fillers, were taken at from 85c.@90c. ₱ lb., currency. Of the deliveries, 4,500 bales were sold for home trade, 600 bales are for transhipment, 400 bales were sold in bond, leaving 2,600 bales deficiency, which have gone into consumption, and not heretofore reported. *Yara Tobacco.*—More activity prevails in this sort; 300 bales changed hands at better prices. Included in the sales are 30 bales I and II cuts new crop, which sold at 92½c., but do not show very good. If the crop does not turn out better, it will not meet with much favor, especially as the prices are not likely to be any inducement this year. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, 97½c.@$1 07½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco.*—The month opened with a good demand for black work, principally of the better grades; the new work now being offered is to a great extent of poor stock, and as a consequence brings very ruinous prices, selling as low as from 5c.@15c. in bond. The demand for bright goods is small, and the market generally closes dull. Our quotations do not include stock made of primings, as referred to above. We quote:

	In bond.
Black work, Common and Medium	17c.@20c.
Black work, Good and Fine	21c.@25c.
Bright work, Common and Medium	25c.@30c.
Bright work, Good and Fine	35c.@55c.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 1.

By Judge Jones.

Bacon vs. Risley; referred to Willard Bartlett.

Benner vs. Mittnacht: motion granted.

Gridley vs. Elmore; motion to consolidate denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff in action No. 1 to abide event; a separate order should be entered in each action.

Lyman vs. McKennion; motion granted and order signed.

Thompson vs. Martan; the notice of motion and affidavit on which it is founded must be furnished.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 1.

By Chief-Justice Daly.

Jane Van Riper vs. Thomas D. Van Riper; divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 1.

Before Judge Jones.

$1,000 FOUND IN A RAILROAD CAR—LITIGATION BETWEEN THE RAILROAD COMPANY, THE FINDER AND THE OWNER.

Harlem Railroad Company vs. *George Hawes.*—Some time during last year the defendant (Hawes) found, in a car of the Harlem Railroad Company, the sum of $1,000 in currency, which he deposited with the conductor to be handed to the officers of the Company to await the claim of the owner. After a reasonable time, no owner appearing, the defendant demanded that the money be paid to him as the finder. This was refused, and an action was thereupon commenced by Hawes against the Company to recover the amount, in which the plaintiff was successful. An appeal was taken to the General Term, in which Hawes was again successful, but in the meantime one Peter Mullady turned up and entered his claim as the real owner of the money, at the same time commencing his action against the Company to recover the amount. Under these circumstances this proceeding was instituted, and a temporary injunction granted by Judge McCunn, restraining Hawes from enforcing his judgment against the Company pending its litigation with Mullady, the reputed owner.

A motion was made today by counsel for defendant to dissolve the injunction.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Erastus D. Cooke for motion; Mr. Beach, of Troy, appeared in opposition.

DRY GOODS.

STORE ALTERATIONS

COMPLETED.

GRAND OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

Having made extensive additions to our store during the past season, I will

OPEN WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5,

an entirely new stock of Fall Goods, consisting of black dress Silks, Satins, Bonnet Velvets, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Sash Ribbons, Cloth Sacks and Jackets, Hosiery, Embroideries, Laces, and Housekeeping Goods.

Also an Elegant Assortment of Ladies' Walking Suits.

RICHARD MEARES,

Successor to Ronaldson & Meares,

corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN MOQUETTE CARPETS, IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY AND COLORING TO THE VERY BEST FRENCH. PRICE ONLY $3 50 PER YARD. THE SALE OF THE ABOVE GOODS IN THIS CITY IS CONFINED TO THEM. THEIR CUSOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE. THEY WILL ALSO MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, $1 75 PER YARD. VERY BEST QUALITY ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 25 PER YARD. VERY BEST QUALITY VELVETS, $2 25 AND $2 50.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH. STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LYONS, GENOA, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VELVETS, PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, IN ALL GRADES AND SHADES. FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, &C. AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THOSE OF LAST SEASON.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS, VIZ.: MERINOES, CASHMERES, BOMBAZINES, BARATHEAS, CREPE CLOTHS, ALPACAS, RUSSELL CORDS, EXTRA QUALITY ENGLISH CREPES, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL, ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, FROM $1 PER YARD UPWARD. DRESS GOODS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD. FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, ONLY $2 PER YARD. PLAIN AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS IN NEW SHADES OF COLOR, 25c. PER YARD UPWARD. MERINOES, CASHMERES, SATINS DE CHINE, DRAPS DE FRANCE, DRAPS D'ETE, CHEVIOT FRINGED SUITINGS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, &c., AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

FALL FABRICS FROM AUCTION. THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED. PRICES GUARANTEED.

Bombazines, Parisiennes, Tamise Cloth, Henrietta Cloth, Delhi Poplins, Empress Velours, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Silks, Alpacas, in all the most desirable brands; Paris Mourning and Imperial Brilliante Cloth, new materials; Second Mourning Poplins, Shawls, Vails, Crapes, &c.

Particular attention is called to our Silks, at $2 and $2 50 per yard.

Suits and Bonnets ready-made. Mourning orders executed in a few hours.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,

NO. 34 EAST 9TH-ST.

AND

NO. 22 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS,

Have received a full assortment of Fall and Winter BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS.

N. B.—Dresses and suits made to order in the latest Parisian style.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS.

300 PIECES OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE OF

BONNET, BELLON, TAPPISIER, GOURD CROIZAT,

IN ALL GRADES, PURCHASED RECENTLY IN LYONS, DURING THE PANIC CAUSED BY THE WAR, WHICH ENABLES US TO OFFER THEM AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE IN THIS MARKET.

ALSO, A SPLENDID LINE OF FANCY COLORED STRIPED SILKS, AT $1 75; WORTH $2.

A FULL LINE OF PLAIN COLORED DRESS SILKS, FROM $1 75 TO THE RICHEST IMPORTED.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, IN ALL COLORS.

LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCKS OF SILKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, WILL EXHIBIT MANY DECIDED NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, JUST RECEIVED, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PRINTED CASHMERES AND FLANNELS, IN NEW DESIGNS, FOR MORNING WRAPPERS.

BRITISH MIXED DRESS GOODS, FOR SUITS, FROM 25 CENTS.

DRAP D'ETE, SATIN DU CHENE, SATIN-FACED SERGES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FRENCH MERINOES, FROM 75 CENTS, IN NEW SHADES.

SEVERAL CASES OF EMPRESS CLOTHS, AT 62½ CENTS AND UPWARD.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, VELOURS, &c., &c.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF SCOTCH PLAIDS, IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN CLAN.

FRENCH CHINTZ CALICOES, DELAINES AND GINGHAMS, IN ALL THE BEST MAKES.

AMERICAN PRINTS, FROM 7 CENTS.

TYCOON REPS, A SPECIALTY WITH US, IN SEVENTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS THEY WILL FIND IT UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, IN THEIR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, VELVET, CLOTH, BLACK ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, LADIES' SERGE AND ALPACA SUITS, MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES, INFANTS' WARDROBES, CAPS, &c. DRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, WE SHALL EXHIBIT NEW STYLES OF LADIES' WALKING DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, THEIR IMPORTATION OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S CELEBRATED MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, FOR LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' COTTON, FLEECE-LINED AND MERINO HOSE.

GENTS' COTTON AND MERINO SOCKS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY, PLAIN BLUE AND SCARLET HOSE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FANCY SILK AND SATIN SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, IN 1, 2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 3, NOVELTIES IN ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS IN WHICH THEY DEAL, OFFERING THE LARGEST, CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.

CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

(Late Mathilde & Co.,)

No. 53 East 10th-st., near Broadway,

Has now open the leading styles of Paris Millinery for Fall and Winter.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.

Shaw's patent Hair Chignons and Switches equal to human hair; fashionable curls $1; latest styles on hand.

No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st., New-York.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 59 4TH-AV.,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.

Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.

Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.

Eider Down, Plumos, Cretons, &c.

Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.

Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,

formerly of

MELLEN & WILCOX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

REVIVUM.

THE GREAT ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORER.

Why?

Because it restores the color of the hair.

Because it stops the hair from falling out.

Because it is an elegant dressing.

Because all who use it are pleased.

Because it has no superior.

Because it is only 50 cents per bottle.

Because it is the same in size and quality as the dollar articles.

Because the people save money in buying it.

Try it. Remember, only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Depot No. 81 Barclay-st.

Chloraline produces quiet, refreshing sleep, the only harmless substitute for opium, morphine, laudanum, &c., that medical science has produced.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—The classes for gentlemen will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 8 P. M. The morning and afternoon classes will resume on SATURDAY, OCT. 1. Private lessons may be taken now. Circulars at the Academy. The rooms to let for private parties or other entertainments.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner 28th-st. and Broadway. Apollo Hall, will open for instruction on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the academy.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter. Six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND FAST high-bred chestnut horse, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in every particular; has trotted in 2:44; superior style and action. Apply at private stable, No. 213 West 41st-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE, HEALTHY YOUNG horses, sixteen hands high, will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at No. 107 East 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the alley.

FINANCIAL.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

Cammann & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st.,

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 253 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE, DRAWN BY Morgan O'Brien & Co. to their own order, No. 342, dated Nashville, Dec. 6, 1870, payable four months after date, for eleven hundred and seventy-eight 98-100 dollars, ($1,178 98,) at the office of WYMAN BYRD & CO., No. 78 Franklin-st. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.

WANTED—A LOAN, ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, of $8,000; good security and references. Apply by letter or personally to
YOUNGBLOOD & CO.,
Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, Over the *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1
Will draw interest from that date at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 389 6th-av., Booth's Theatre.
Money deposited before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $10,000 AT SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. H. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 5 to 7.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS:
CHICAGO AND ALTON, INCOME,
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN, FIRST MORTGAGE,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

PORTLAND WATER COMPANY COUPONS.—Coupon No. 5 of the Portland Water Company's Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in Gold coin free of Government tax, on and after that date at the office of C. D. HEAD & T. H. PERKINS, No. 22 Devonshire-st., Boston, or L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railroad Bonds due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the banking-house of TURNER BROS., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON bonds of the [illegible] California Railroad Company will be paid [illegible] on and after that date.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

COUPONS OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA Railroad Eight per Cent. Construction Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 31 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22. The boys' class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 34th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, removed from Booth's Buildings to No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Private instruction given.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 183 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., commences its twenty-fourth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Home comforts. A thorough business school for twelve boys only. Terms moderate. Address Prof. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 189, Orange, N. J.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH AND French School for boys, reopens Sept. 19, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Those wishing a good school will do well to call.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 12. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 29. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL.—Ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics; reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,182 Broadway, near 28th-st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 767 7th-av.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS RETURNED from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 28 Union-square.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

THE MISSES DWIGHT'S ENGLISH and French School for young ladies and little girls, at No. 63 Harrison-st., South Brooklyn, will be reopened Sept. 20.

MISS BRUSH (SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri) will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,180 Broadway.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 29 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 19 West 18th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

A BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, L. I. J. HASBROUCK, A. M., Principal.

S. A. FARRAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Broadway, corner 34th-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Reopens (24th year) Sept. 26, at No. 1,236 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts. For circulars and information, apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 236 West 22d-st., where a limited number of boarding pupils will be received in the family.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 202 West 34th-st.
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 22 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

$2 50 FOR TWENTY-FOUR WRITING LESSONS.—Book-keeping, algebra, arithmetic, grammar, French, Latin, $5 each. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery, (established 1849.) Ladies' department. Resolutions engrossed.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $228 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER to teach a class two or three evenings each week from October till June. Address J. S., Jr., Post-office Box No. 2,516.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER HAS RETURNED to New-York to give a short course, after "his plan of simultaneous exercises for mastering French conversation," which was most successful in Paris and in London.
Only adult pupils admitted to the exercises.
To ladies' schools a limited course.
Mr. FAVARGER can be addressed No. 8 East 9th-st., or seen till 1 P. M. See heading "Lectures."

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, Latin, the modern languages and music, desires a position as governess. Address B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Sales-room, No. 60 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES,
HARNESS, &c.,
at the private stable in the court
No. 146 West 50th-st.,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

HORSES.—A beautiful span of cross-matched white and black, 15¼ hands, seven years old, of great beauty, style and action, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way.

LAUNDELET.—A very elegant crimson satin and pearl-lined and trimmed full-sized laundelet, built to order by Corbett & Scharch, fully as good as new; cost $2,600.

COUPE.—A beautiful light coupé, brown leather, lined and trimmed, in perfect order; built to order by Corbett & Scharch; cost $1,500.

DOG-CART.—Light, for four persons, with pole and shafts in perfect order, by same makers.

SLEIGH.—A handsome Albany sleigh, for four persons, built by Goold.

HARNESS.—An elegant light double-coupé harness, gold plated; also an elegant double-coach harness, silver plated; an elegant, entirely new single-coupé harness, never been used—all of the above made to order.

SADDLE AND BRIDLE.—A first-quality English gent's; fully equal to new.

ROBES.—Six superb Russian-fox, Polar-bear and silver-fox robes; been used but twice.

BLANKETS.—Three sets of the finest English kersey blankets, with hoods to match; also rubber horse-covers, riding boots, (entirely new,) whips, &c., of the finest quality; also an elegant livery overcoat.

Also, at the same time and place:
AN ELEGANT COUPE HORSE, 16¼ hands, six years old, of elegant style and action, warranted perfectly sound, kind, and gentle.

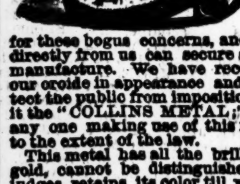
Also, A BEAUTIFUL COUPE, by Wood Bros., and elegant Prince's metal-mounted harness to match.

The above can be seen on Tuesday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART WILL expose for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his auction-rooms, corner of Frankfort and North William sts., under and by virtue of an execution, and by order of the Marshal, a general assortment of millinery goods, consisting of velvets, silks, ribbons, laces, hats, &c.; also, hat-presses, crimping-machines, hat-blocks, chairs, desk, &c.
J. H. HILLIER, Marshal.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10 $ 15. $ 20. $ 25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.
Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our oroide in appearance and durability; and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL;" and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jeweled Patent Levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting-cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

["The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York TIMES.]

["One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's *Democrat*.]

To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK CITY who desire Southern colored servants, may call at Room No. 46 Bible House. A man as coachman, and wife as cook, now waiting.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch gardener; fourteen years at the business; understands the business in all its branches; good references. Address M. D., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT IN THE office of a wholesale house, a smart, intelligent lad, not over 16 years old; must write well and be quick at figures, and neat and tidy in person and habits. One living with his parents preferred. Address, stating age and experience, S., Box No. 5,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Life Insurance Company, a gentleman in good standing, who has a good acquaintance among the mercantile community. Address Box 871 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIRST GREAT SALE AT
SCOTCH PLAINS.
Fanwood Station, one hour from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on
THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1870,
at 12 M., on the premises,
SIX HUNDRED CHOICE LOTS
will be positively sold at auction, situated immediately at the village; CHURCHES, SCHOOLS and STORES adjoining; PLANK WALK to station.
PLANK WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

This property is without doubt among the most desirable ever offered on the line of the Central Road, no expense having been spared in preparing for immediate occupancy. The streets are handsomely graded. The location is most beautiful, being just at the base of the blue range of mountains, and lovely views are obtained. A clear mountain stream crosses the property.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.
ONLY TEN DOLLARS PAYMENT REQUIRED ON EACH LOT; BALANCE PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS. GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.
FREE TRAIN AND COLLATION.
GRAFULLA'S SPLENDID SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSION.

For descriptive maps and railroad passes apply to
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER., No. 6 Pine-st.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE VILLA PROPERTY
AND
DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS,
IN
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1870, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
ON THE GROUNDS.
SEVENTY-FOUR BEAUTIFUL LOTS,
EQUAL TO 416 CITY LOTS
in size, to suit all purchasers, a few minutes from Rye Station, and three-quarters of a mile from Rye Beach. Land high and rolling.
TWO MODERN COTTAGE VILLAS
OF TWELVE ROOMS EACH,
AND ONE COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
Trains leave depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M. Carriages will await arrival of trains at Rye Station, to convey visitors to and from the grounds.
For maps, circulars, and other particulars, apply to
J. M. HALSTEAD, (owner,) On the grounds;
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 205 Broadway; or
DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000—EAST 18TH-ST.—GOOD neighborhood—For sale—A three-story and basement, high-stoop brick house, size 20x50, in good order, and containing all the modern improvements. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL CORNER HOUSE ON Murray Hill, four-story, high stoop, brown stone, for sale cheap, with or without furniture; others $18,000 to $40,000 and upward.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$18,000.—43D-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV., for sale, a new three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house; size 16.8x50x105.5.
FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house; four-story high-stoop; No. 23 West 46th-st. Also, No. 69 West 48th-st. and No. 117 East 35th-st., Nos. 322 and 325 Madison-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A CHURCH COSTING $20,000 IS building very near the 600 lots at Scotch Plains, N. J., to be sold on THURSDAY by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., which is proof positive that it is village property, and not way off in the country.

SOME CHOICE UP-TOWN LOTS TO exchange for store property.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front Mansard-roof house for sale, in Brooklyn, on Clinton-av., 100 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side; the most desirable location in either Brooklyn or New-York; the house is elegantly finished in all respects; French plate glass; black-walnut sash-doors, stairs, &c.; eighteen rooms, any amount of pantries, drawers, &c., in fact, all modern improvements; twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; a stable lot, if wanted. Also, No. 252 Clermont-av., between De Kalb and Willoughby avs., a two and a half story brick-front brown-stone basement and trimmings house, ten rooms; has been lately plumbed, overhauled and frescoed by the owner, with the intention of making a permanent home of it; it is a perfect gem; prices moderate and terms easy.
Apply on the premises, to
THOMAS FAGAN.
Immediate possession.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT two-story Philadelphia brick front house, stone trimmings; all modern conveniences; in perfect order; large yard stocked with choice vines; within ten minutes of Fulton, Catherine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price $8,000, on most accommodating terms.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location; desirable in all respects; possession immediately. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

FIRST GREAT SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., on THURSDAY, Oct. 6, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., 600 lots in the village; plank-walk in front of each lot; plank-walk to station. Free train and collation, and splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

FOR SALE—$13,000.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in desirable neighborhood, No. 34 1st-place, Brooklyn. Address N. A. HALE, No. 50 Clinton-av., Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A home at Flushing, L. I., twenty minutes from 34th-st.; in the village, elevated and healthy, with all the modern improvements, and in perfect repair; house is finished with hard woods, frescoed and papered; greenhouse, stable and carriage-house, fine garden, lawn and trees; will sell at a sacrifice, and on very easy terms; can be occupied immediately. Address RUFUS W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON THE banks of the Delaware River, one mile from Burlington, N. J., cottage and farm of 27 acres, devoted to raising fruit and vegetables for the New-York and Philadelphia markets, good house, 10 rooms, barn, hennery, ice-house, tenant-house; all in perfect order; location healthy and near schools, churches, &c.; good hunting, bathing, boating, &c. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and profitable. Price $12,500; part on mortgage. Further particulars by addressing C. A. BURT, Burlington, N. J.

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES adjoin the lots at Scotch Plains, to be sold by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., on THURSDAY next. The greatest inducements ever offered for lot-buyers on the Central Road; plank-walks in front of each lot, and plank-walks to station. A free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Payment only $10 monthly.

$15,000 FOR 35 ACRE FARM, near New-Brunswick; buildings are all good; has six acres blackberries, three acres raspberries; has 300 full bearing peach-trees; large quantity of apple, peach and cherry trees; six cows, two horses, and will trade for a house in good location and pay cash difference.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—TO LET OR LEASE—A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop house, with twenty rooms, 25x55; lot 100, with all the modern improvements; suitable for private family, boarding-house, or would be let for business purposes. No. 17 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 12th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $800; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Greene-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 444 West 29th-st.; all improvements; rent, $1,200. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 55 Bleecker-st.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A well-furnished house of nine rooms; side-walks to the door. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

TO LET IN ST. AUGUSTINE—THE cottage and orange-grove of [illegible] BUCKINGHAM SMITH. Apply at No. 127 East 13th-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

Now is your time to buy first-class tables at W. H. GRIFFITHS, No. 40 Vesey-st., at $250, $275, $300 and $350, according to size. Be not humbugged by the [illegible] makers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., family private; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address L. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

NEAR THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB and Madison-square—A large, handsomely-furnished parlor and two bedrooms to let, together or singly, with or without partial board, to parties of the highest respectability. Call at No. 111 East 26th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—SUITES AND hall rooms to let, newly and handsomely furnished. Also a basement or extension for a doctor's office.

APARTMENTS, EN SUITE, ON FIRST and second floors, handsomely furnished; bath, &c.; with private table; also parlor and bedroom on third floor. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely-furnished second floor, private table, to let Oct. 15. Address G. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A PARLOR, AND TWO bedrooms adjoining, on second floor, to rent, with board; unquestionable references offered; also, large room for gentlemen.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET, FURnished rooms and bedroom, en suite or singly, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 52 WEST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—A very pleasant room, without board; desirable location; family private; reference unexceptionable, (given and required.)

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table only. Highest references required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with closets and use of bath-room, on fourth floor, to rent to gentlemen, with board. No. 20 West 32d-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, SINGLE OR en suite, new and neatly furnished; bath-room and closet attached; also, small room on top story. No. 68 East 4th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent to a small family; private table; house, location and all appointments first-class. No. 21 West 30th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.—Pleasant rooms, with board, singly and en suite; house and table first-class; best references given and required.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—VERY ELEGANTly furnished parlor floor, well appointed in every respect; bath-room and closets. Private table only; good attendance.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A VERY LARGE front basement to rent, with board; also, two single rooms for gentlemen.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board, singly or together; terms moderate. No. 116 West 11th-st.

FULLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath attached; house and neighborhood first-class. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO HANDSOME connecting rooms, second floor front. Address No. 150 West 34th-st.

MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST., No. 136, elegantly-furnished parlor floor; also, second floor, with private table.

TWELFTH-ST., NO. 77, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; references.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, with board or private table; house first-class; references.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS AT NO. 238 EAST 28th-st.; rent $25 and $30 per month.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL OR WINTER at Cornwall; location pleasant; terms moderate. Address W. B. ELMER, Cornwall Landing.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let.
JAMES G. ROE.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE .... Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS .... Oct. 20
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
Splendid fishing at Lewes.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening and widening certain streets as laid out by the Commissioners of Central Park, in the City of New-York. The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Ninth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Boulevard to New Road, and the widening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from a point distant one hundred and eighty-three feet and one and three-fourths inches easterly from the easterly line or side of Tenth-avenue, westerly to New Road, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Department of Public Parks, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable George G. Barnard, Justice, in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the seventh day of October, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the New Road or Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Sept. 30, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property and bank stock will be opened for payment at this office on THURSDAY next, Oct. 6.
Due notice will be given when the books for real estate are ready.
BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FLOOR FOR BUSINESS purposes; also, a brown-stone house, on 47th-st. For sale cheap. Inquire of A. HANKINSON, No. 9 East 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
ON MONDAY.
Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the concerts (of the present series) of
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST.,
AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,
On MONDAY, OCT. 3, the sixth concert.
On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, the seventh concert.
On FRIDAY, OCT. 7, the eighth concert.
THE THIRD AND LAST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCT. 8, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
AND ONE GRAND NILSSON CONCERT,
(prior to departure for Philadelphia,) on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will be assisted by
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR VERGER,
MISS MEHLIG, MR. H. VIEUXTEMPS,
Conductor, SIGNOR BOSSONI.
MAX MARETZEK'S Italian Opera Orchestra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On MONDAY EVENING Mlle. NILSSON will sing "TACE LA NOTTE PLACIDA," Trovatore .... Verdi
GRAND ARIA "FREYSHUETZ," (in German) .... Weber
"PARIGI O CARA," Duet; Traviata .... Verdi
General admission, $2.
Reserved seats, $3 and $4 each, according to location.
Reserved seats to Matinee, $2 and $3. Can be secured at GENERAL NILSSON TICKET-OFFICE, at Steinway Hall, on 14th-st.,
Branch ticket-office at Schirmer's, No. 701, and also at No. 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack
THIS EVENING,
AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented Sheridan's comedy.
THE RIVALS,
produced with
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
AND APPOINTMENTS.
CHARACTERS BY
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ANNIE DELAND.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Mr. ALBERY'S new and exquisite comedy, (now playing in London with immense success,) entitled
THE TWO ROSES,
is in a forward state of preparation.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN ENGISH TRAGEDY,
MONDAY, Oct. 10,
Under the management of....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
MLLE. JANAUSCHEK'S ROLES.

PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST WEEK.	MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 11, and 12. DEBORAH. THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 13 and 14, MARY STUART. SATURDAY MATINEE, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock, DEBORAH. SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, COME HEBE, In which Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will personate THE DEBUTANTE and THE LADY OF LYONS. Claude Melnotte, by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Pauline, by Miss Agnes Ethel.

The casts of the pieces will embrace Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mark Smith, J. B. Studley, J. K. Mortimer, James Dunn, A. H. Davenport, J. J. Hind, Miss Fanny Morant, Ione Burke, Jenny Mortimer, Amy Ames, &c. Box-office opens at the Academy of Music on Monday, Oct. 3, at 8 A. M. Reserved seats, $1 50. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. Boxes, $6, $8, $10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
Respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT
Prior to her departure on a Concert Tour throughout the United States and Canadas,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, 1870.
Assisted by the following artists:
SIGNOR F. FILIPPI .... The Celebrated Tenor
SIGNOR A. RANDOLFI .... The Popular Baritone
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI .... The Eminent Pianist
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY .... Conductor
AND THE
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR CARL BERGMANN.
Reserved seats, $1 50; general admission, $1.
Family circle, 50c.; boxes, $6, $8 and $10.
Tickets on sale on and after THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Rullman's No. 114 Broadway; also, at box-office of Academy.

SECOND GRAND KELLOGG CONCERT,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1870.
Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1; gallery, 50c.
Box-office open FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 7.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1½ o'clock.
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No performances on the evenings of
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
owing to the extensive preparations for
Mr. GEO. L. FOX'S
NEW PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
The box-sheet now open at the theatre, and at the ticket-office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director.
Having undergone a thorough renovation,
IN PAINTING, UPHOLSTERING, &c.,
Will open on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE
LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.
The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excusions to Sandy Hook and return, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAS. FISK, JR., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M.
J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 34th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and with 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M., leave Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 8 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE .... Manager
THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.
Unparalleled hit of the new
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
Enthusiastic reception of the celebrated
LEA SILLY
and
CELINE MONTALAND.
Pronounced success of Herve's popular chef d'œuvre,
LE PETIT FAUST,
produced with new and magnificent scenery, dresses, appointments and novel mechanical appliances.
Mephisto .... Mme. LEA SILLY
Marguerite .... Mme. CELINE MONTALAND
Faust .... M. GAUSINS
Valentin .... H. HITTEMANS
Act I. Tableau 1.
FAUST'S SCHOOL-ROOM .... DAYTON
Act II. Tableau 1.
GARDEN CHAMPETRE .... MARSTON
Act III. Tableau 1.
MARGUERITE'S BOUDOIR .... DAYTON
Act III. Tableau 2.
PALACE OF SATAN .... MARSTON
—An effort of art which the management feel justified in pronouncing
THE FINEST SCENIC PRODUCTION EVER EXHIBITED, ON ANY STAGE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR .... CARLO PATTI
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MARIE SEEBACH'S DRAMATIC SEASON.
Incomparable triumph of the great Tragedienne. 14th-st. Theatre, formerly "Theatre Francais." REPERTOIRE FOR THIS WEEK. Representations EVERY NIGHT, excepting TUESDAY. MONDAY, by universal demand—MARY STUART. MARIE SEEBACH in her grand role of MARY STUART. MATHILDA VENETA as ELIZABETH. Tuesday no performance on account of necessary rehearsals for the production of JANE EYRE, on Wednesday. WEDNESDAY—first time—JANE EYRE, the ORPHAN OF LOWOOD; Thursday, Mosenthal's DEBORAH; Friday, JANE EYRE; Saturday, FIRST and ONLY SEEBACH MATINEE. Ticket-offices, 701 and 114 Broadway, and 14th-st. Theatre.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Fourth and last week but one of
Wilkie Collins' romantic comedy
MAN AND WIFE.
Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Polk, Parkes, De Vere, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Kate Newton, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, &c., &c.
Last MAN AND WIFE MATINEE Saturday next.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, and of the revival of THE HUNCHBACK, HEIR AT LAW, and LONDON ASSURANCE.
In preparation, a dramatization of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD,
with an original ending.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
Miss Edwin is pleased to announce for
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,
And EVERY EVENING until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2, an original dramatization of Charles Dickens' BARNABY RUDGE,
Produced after great preparation, with new and appropriate scenery, characteristic costumes, original music, and a powerful CAST OF CHARACTERS.

STADT THEATRE—NO. 45 & 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, OCT. 3, ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Reserved seats at the box office.

GRAND FAIR
For the benefit of the
WOUNDED WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES
and of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN GERMANY.
To be held at the
ARMORY OF THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y. S.,
Commencing Oct. 17, 1870.

The undersigned ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken to hold a Bazar for the above purpose, earnestly appeal to the public for generous co-operation.

The war at present raging in Europe, with an unexampled severity, has caused so much suffering that it requires the utmost efforts to relieve the distress.

Germany has, besides the enormous number of her own wounded sons, 80,000 wounded French in her charge. Every household is taxed to the uttermost. The hospitals have become inadequate to receive the wounded, and the people have taken them to their own homes; but the distress does not end with the wounded.

The peculiar military organization of Germany has called into the field by far the greater portion of the able-bodied male population, and many families have been bereaved of their support forever.

For these innocent victims of the war, for the widows and orphans of the fallen, we also appeal to your sympathy.

Never yet has the appeal of suffering humanity failed to touch the great heart of the American people, and we are confident the public will respond to this call, not only by visiting the fair, but also by sending contributions. The smallest gifts will be welcome with the largest, and it matters not whether in money or salable articles.

From Oct. 12 to 17 an office will be established at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, situated on Broadway and 36th-st., for the purpose of receiving contributions; in the meantime, among others, the following ladies have consented to do so:
Mrs. Consul-General J. ROESING, No. 27 West 32d-st.
Mrs. Consul-General LEOP. SCHMIDT, No. 47 East 29th-st.
Mrs. M. HEIDELBACH, No. 25 West 39th-st.
Mrs. FRED. KUHNE, No. 328 East 15th-st.
Mrs. Gov. E. SALOMON, No. 30 West 15th-st.
Mrs. Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, No. 48 East 34th-st.
Mrs. GEO. W. KRUGER, No. 147 West 48th-st.
Mrs. WM. STEINWAY, No. 301 Lexington-av.
Mrs. J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 16 Lexington-av.
Mrs. GEORGE H. BEYER, 2d-av., corner 13th-st.
Mrs. E. CORDES, No. 194 Lexington-av.
Miss KATE GROSS, No. 311 3d st.
The Treasurer is Mr. FRED. KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
Vice-Consul ERWIN STAMMANN, LL. D.,
RAYMOND SCHRAMM,
Secretaries Executive Committee.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1870.
By order of the General Committee.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR
of the
NARRAGANSETT PARK ASSOCIATION,
At Narragansett Park, Cranston, R. I., Oct. 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1870. Premiums, $15,000. Ten races will be trotted, in which there are 105 entries, including GOLDSMITH MAID, AMERICAN GIRL, MOUNTAIN BOY, GEORGE PALMER and LUCY. Quarter-stretch badges for the meeting, $5; single admission, $1.
AMASA SPRAGUE, President,
D. F. LONGSTREET, Treasurer,
GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY, OCT. 2, at 8 P. M.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert for the benefit of the German Patriotic Aid Fund, given by the Aschenbroedel Club, Arion Vocal Society, and German Liederkranz, with the kind assistance of Miss ANNA MEHLIG, piano; Miss ANNA ROSETTI, soprano; Mr. W. CANDIDUS, tenor; Mr. F. STEINS, baritone, and Mr. F. REMMERTZ, basso. Conductors: CARL BERGMANN, AGRIOL PAUR and THEO. THOMAS. Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra. To be had at the music-stores and at the door.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL, UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MEETINGS.

HARLEM AND CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association will hold a public meeting MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 86th-st. near 3d-av. Plan of the new rapid-transit railroad, and all other important particulars will be fully placed before the meeting. All citizens, especially the people of Yorkville, Harlem and Westchester County, are invited.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
CHARLES E. QUACKENBUSH, HENRY H. MORANGE, } Secretaries.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—ASSOCIATION of the Alumni. The annual meeting of the Association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held in the College Library on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 7½ o'clock. After the meeting there will be a social reunion of the Alumni.
GRATZ NATHAN, Secretary.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK
FALL RACES, 1870,
Oct. 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15.
First Race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.
Extra trains on Harlem Railroad will be run from 42d-st., each day of races, at 11½ A. M. and 12 M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

LECTURES

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK— MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—The introductory lecture to the ensuing Winter course will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. CHARLES A. BUDD, in the College Building, No. 426 East 26th-st, opposite Bellevue Hospital. The profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER RESPECTFULLY announces his return to New-York, where he will give a course of his French Readings, favorably received in Paris and in London. For particulars address Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st. See heading "Teachers."

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—Lectures begin Oct. 3. Whole course, $30. Two prizes, $50 each. For prospectus or tickets apply to the Secretary, No. 183 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT KIND, MECHANICAL CHAIR-maker, No. 119 Mercer-st., New-York. Reclining, wheeling, extending, office and improved barbers' chairs, and all kinds classed as patent; supervised by M. W. King, many years in Broadway as M. W. King & Son.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 6th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 148 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 228 WEST 31ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Origin and Growth of the Public Institutions of New-York.

Care of the Poor in Early Times—The First Almshouse—The Old Hospital—Special Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind First Introduced — Ancient Accommodations for Criminals—The First Jails and Prisons — Foundation of the Bellevue Establishment.

During the rapid growth of the City which has been hitherto sketched in these columns, there has been an ever-increasing class of the destitute, the helpless and the criminal who have required the support or the care of the public authorities, until today the Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York has charge of a vast and complicated system of institutions which have under their care more than twice the number of persons which formed the entire population of the American Metropolis at the beginning of the present century.

CARE OF THE DESTITUTE IN EARLY TIMES.

In the times of the Dutch settlers it was the duty of the Church-wardens to look after the wants of the poor, and the funds necessary for this purpose were supplied by the Churches. These officers had a building on the west side of Broad-street, just above Beaver, in which they met for consultation, and received applications for relief from the destitute and the sick. As the City increased in population, it was found that their best efforts were inadequate to the task imposed upon them, and in 1699 the Common Council resolved to "agree with some person to keep a hospital for the maintenance of the poor of the city, and that a house be provided for their accommodation." This resolution does not appear, however, to have been fully carried out at that time, but the poor were boarded at the public expense in the houses of various citizens, and labeled with a badge of their dependence marked with the letters "N. Y." in red or blue.

THE FIRST ALMSHOUSE.

In 1713, the subject of erecting a poor-house and house of correction was earnestly taken up, and a committee was appointed to devise a plan and investigate the best manner of carrying it into effect. With the usual expedition of public bodies, the Common Council had got so far in 1734 as to resolve that "a convenient house be erected on the unimproved grounds of the Corporation on the north side of the lands of Col. DONGAN, commonly called the Vineyard." Sufficient land was laid out near the site of the present City Hall for the "house and garden," and a contract made for erecting a building 56 feet long by 24 feet wide, and two stories high. In the contract it was agreed to pay to the builder £80 for superintending the work, and furnish seventy gallons of rum for the masons and laborers, at a cost of £8 15s.; seventy pounds of sugar to sweeten the rum at £1 5s., and £2 10s. for small-beer. The building was ready for occupation in 1736, and was supplied with various implements of labor, in order that the inmates might not "eat the bread of idleness, and be a burden to the public." This institution was for many years supported by the Churches which had regarded it as their special province to provide for the poor. One of the rules laid down by the authorities was to the effect that slaves requiring whipping should be sent to the Poor-house to have that salutary correction administered for the moderate fee of 1s. 6d. There was a graveyard for the special accommodation of the inmates, just beyond the eastern wall, the first Potter's Field of the City. This almshouse was somewhat increased near the middle of the last century, and, with the addition, was sufficient for the wants of the City until near the beginning of the present, when a new building was erected on Chambers-street. This served for a few years, until the Bellevue establishment was founded, in 1816, far out of town, on the banks of the East River.

THE OLD HOSPITAL.

The first movement for the establishment of a hospital for the care of the sick and the maimed was made in 1770, when a charter was obtained, and a part of the Rutgers' estate purchased whereon to locate the institution. The corner-stone was laid in what had been Col. RUTGERS' orchard, near the corner of Broadway and Duane-street, by Gov. TRYON, in 1773. The original cost of the building was $18,000. It was scarcely finished when the Revolutionary War broke out, and during that struggle it was used for barracks by the British soldiers. Some years after the close of the war it was again opened for its original purpose, and in 1807 a lunatic asylum was added on the lower end of the grounds. In 1821 the Bloomingdale Asylum was built on the North River, at One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and the lunatic patients of the hospital transported thither. The entire establishment at Duane-street was thereafter used as a hospital until its recent demolition.

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

In 1817 it was thought expedient to have a separate institution for the care and instruction of the deaf and dumb, and a charter was obtained from the Legislature for the purpose. In the following year a room was opened in the New-York Institution at the Park, with four pupils. In 1828 a new building, of moderate dimensions, was erected in Fiftieth-street, and opened with sixty-five pupils. This served its purpose for nearly forty years, when the magnificent grounds of the present institution, at Washington Heights, was obtained, and a spacious and convenient edifice erected thereon. This was opened in 1856 with 315 pupils, and has steadily increased in usefulness to this day. Improved methods of instruction have been introduced, and one of the most unfortunate classes in the community rendered comparatively useful and happy. An institution for the blind was first chartered in 1831, and in the following year three boys were taken from the Almshouse and placed under the care of Dr. RUSE, in a little house in Canal-street. Some years later Mr. JAMES BOORMAN gave to the institution the grounds which it still occupies on Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

CARE OF CRIMINALS.

The people of New-York have always had many of the wicked among them, and been forced to spend much money for the support of a class which they would gladly do without. In the reign of the Dutch Governors the treatment of criminals was a simple matter. They were tried in a prompt and summary manner, and consigned to a dungeon within the fort. After the erection of the City Hall at Coenties-slip its cellar was used for the confinement of prisoners. The new City Hall in Wall-street served also for the same purpose. Persons confined for debt or on civil process were locked up in the attic, and were wont to let down old shoes and bags to receive alms from the passers-by. In the basement were the cells of criminals of every grade. This became inadequate for their accommodation, as well as an insecure place of confinement, and in 1727 it had to be surrounded by watchmen to prevent escapes. It was many years, however, before any steps were taken for the erection of a new building.

FIRST JAILS AND PRISON.

Finally, in 1756, the Provincial Assembly passed an act enabling the Corporation to build a new jail in the "Fields." It was completed in the following year, and was surrounded with the stocks, the whipping-post and the pillory, the use of which was almost always included in the sentence of a criminal to punishment for his evil deeds. During the Revolution, as is well known by the attentive reader of these articles, this building was crammed with prisoners by the British, where they suffered all the horrors of a Libby and an Andersonville. It continued to be occupied as a jail until about 1830, when it was transformed into the Hall of Records. It is now used as the Register's office, but is stuccoed over and otherwise metamorphosed so that the prisoners of the old Provost would hardly recognise in it the horrible dungeon of Revolutionary times. In 1774 the Bridewell Prison was built on the west side of the Park, or "Fields," in a line with the almshouse and jail. The funds for its construction were raised by lottery, in which the City took one thousand tickets. It was of dark gray stone, two stories high, with a pediment in the middle, which gave to that portion the elevation of an additional story. This, too, was used by the British for the captives taken at Washington Heights. There they were kept, without any fire, in the Winter time, the windows having no protection but iron grating, and fed on half a pint of peas, half a gill of rice, and half an ounce of butter, as the rations of each man for three days. Here they died, says one historian, "like rotten sheep, from filth and starvation." In 1838 the Bridewell was taken down, and the stone used in the construction of the Tombs, in Centre-street. Beside these, there was the State Prison at Greenwich, the second institution of the kind in the country. It was built in 1796, and occupied four acres of land on the banks of the Hudson. It was surrounded by a high wall, along the top of which a sentry was constantly passing to and fro. The front was on Washington-street, along which the prison grounds extended over 200 feet. The whole formed a gloomy and imposing structure. This building, as well as those in the Park, became overcrowded, and, in 1816, the penitentiary was built at Bellevue. After the prison at Sing Sing was opened, in 1828, the Greenwich prison was used by the City, its cells being filled from the crowded wards of the Bridewell and the jail. It has since become degraded from its position as a public edifice. Its ample grounds are occupied by common buildings; its wings and workshops have been demolished, and the main building is put to the vulgar uses of a beer brewery. It is still to be seen, in its degradation, on Tenth-street, near the Hudson River.

THE BELLEVUE ESTABLISHMENT.

So rapidly had the criminal class increased that the Bridewell, the jail and the Greenwich prison, were not sufficient for their accommodation, and in 1816 the Penitentiary was built at Bellevue. This was a stone building, 150 feet in length, fifty feet wide, and three stories high. Near by was the new almshouse, which was opened the same year. It was of blue stone, with a front 325 feet in length, and two wings 150 feet deep. In 1826 the Bellevue Hospital was erected on the same grounds, which included twenty-six acres, and were now inclosed by a wall of stone. The criminals of the institution were set to work breaking stone and picking oakum for the benefit of the State. In 1822 the tread-mill was introduced in the Penitentiary, but its nimble exercise did not prove efficacious or profitable, and in a few years its use was abandoned. The buildings of the Bellevue establishment are the same now as those of forty years ago, but they are put to a different use. The hospital remains, and occupies a much larger share of the establishment than formerly, and connected with it is the somewhat renowned Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILES.

Thus far no distinction had been made in the treatment of youthful offenders. If convicted of crimes for which a penal sentence must be rendered, they were sent to one of the prisons to serve a term with hardened criminals whose society could have no other effect than to confirm them in their vicious courses. In 1823 a society was formed for the reformation of juvenile delinquents by a body of public-spirited gentlemen, including the respected names of J. W. GERARD, DANIEL LORD and HIRAM KETCHUM. At that time, on the ground now occupied by Madison-square, was an old arsenal belonging to the United States. This they obtained and transformed into a House of Refuge, in 1825. There were two stone buildings, each 150 feet by 38, one occupied by boys, and the other by girls. The grounds were 320 feet by 300, and surrounded by a wall 17 feet high. The buildings were burned in 1838, and a few years later the land, which had anciently been the Potter's Field, was transformed into a beautiful park.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE PRESENT TIME.

The various charitable and penal institutions of New-York have grown to such a vast extent during the past half century, that it is useless to attempt to convey any adequate idea of their operations in this article. In order to do justice to the subject, it should be taken up in detail. The present purpose is only to give some idea of the vast growth of the system since the humble origin and the slow increase in their early days which have been already noted. The establishments coming strictly under the title of the public institutions of the City, are now under the control of the Department of Charities and Correction, which has an office at the corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, and through its legion of officials and employes directs, the various hospitals and asylums, and assigns relief to all needy applicants, according to their wants and necessities. There is in the possession of this Department over $2,500,000 worth of landed property, and buildings valued at more than $5,500,000, and its annual expenditures exceed $1,500,000. Under the management of the Commissioners are the four City Prisons, the Bellevue Hospital, and the various institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Hart's Islands, and the Labor Bureau, as well as the care of the out-door poor and the out-door sick, to whom relief is constantly administered through agents of the Department. The aggregate number of persons who received public care in the institutions, or relief through the agency of their custodians in the course of the last year was: In the hospitals, 18,202; in the asylums, 3,356; in the nurseries for destitute infants, 3,605; in the almshouses, 4,208; in the City Prisons, 42,537; in the work-house, 17,282; in the penitentiary, 2,065; treated by physicians of the Department at their own homes, 708; treated and supplied with medicine at the Bureau for the out-door sick, 17,050; relieved by the Superintendent of the out-door poor, 51,320; making in all the stupendous aggregate of 160,278, or a number greatly exceeding the entire population of the City fifty years ago. To go a little more into detail, there is the Tombs Prison, which, in the course of a single year, has, for a greater or less length of time, 27,061 inmates; the Essex Market Prison, with its 8,144 inmates; the Jefferson Market Prison, with 4,675 inmates, and the Fifty seventh-street Prison, with 2,634 inmates. The Bellevue Hospital, in the course of the year has charge of 7,174 different patients. Crossing over to Blackwell's Island, we find the Charity Hospital with 6,800 patients; the Fever Hospital with 231; the Small-pox Hospital with 656; the Paralytic and Epileptic Hospital with 117; the Lunatic Asylum with 1,715; the Penitentiary with 2,065 inmates; the Almshouses with 1,114, and the Work-house with 17,282. Passing from Blackwell's to Ward's Island, and taking no notice of the institutions in charge of the Commissioners of Emigration, we find the Hospital for Inebriates, with 1,641 unfortunate inmates, and the Public Farm, with 208 temporary tenants. On Randall's Island are the nurseries where 2,277 children are cared for in the course of the year; the Nursery Hospital, with 577 inmates, and the Idiot Asylum, with 132. On Hart's Island is the Industrial School, at which 384 youthful delinquents receive kindly care and instruction, and anchored off the shore is the Nautical School-ship *Mercury*, on board of which 200 boys are received in a year, and taught the practice of navigation. In the Almshouse there is a hospital for incurables, in which 173 patients were cared for last year, and an asylum for the blind, which had 150 inmates. Besides these, there are the Colored Home on Sixty-fifth-street, near First-avenue, in the City, which had 771 inmates last year, and the Colored Orphan Asylum, with 342 inmates. As already stated, 17,050 of the out-door sick and 51,320 of the out-door poor had their wants attended to at the public expense, while 14,978 persons obtained situations through the Public Labor Bureau. Such is the work in this great field of charitable relief, which is performed by the official agents of the public, but a vast amount besides is done through benevolent associations and chartered institutions, which have grown up within the last forty years. The munificence of private individuals, the united co-operation of incorporated societies, the pious zeal of churches and religious bodies, and the spontaneous contributions of benevolent citizens, have, together, richly fostered the growth of establishments intended to relieve the wants of the necessitous and alleviate the misery of the unfortunate. A bare list of the hospitals, asylums, charities and schools of the City would form an eloquent record of the philanthropy and benevolence of our people, which constitutes a gratifying offset to the wickedness and corruption of the Metropolis, so greatly deplored by the virtuous and honorable among our citizens. A few of these it may be well simply to mention at this time, without order or classification, and with no pretense of completeness. There are then within the City limits thirteen dispensaries, St. Luke's Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, a Nursery and Child's Hospital, St. Vincent Hospital, the New-York Hospital, the Ophthalmic Hospital, German Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, Women's Hospital, New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New-York Institution for the Blind; Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, Juvenile Asylum, Asylum for Aged and Indigent Females, Institution of Mercy, House of Mercy, House of the Good Shepherd, Asylum for Lying-in Women, Home for the Friendless, Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York, Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, Half Orphan Asylum, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Asylum for the Protection of Destitute Children, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Asylum for the Aged and Infirm, Asylum of the Magdalen Benevolent Society, and the Asylum of the Society for the Relief of the Crippled and Ruptured. Beside these there are the Retreat and Snug Harbor for Sailors on Staten Island, and several smaller institutions of various kinds. Numerous associations have also been formed for charitable and benevolent objects, which have not built asylums, but minister to the wants of the poor and sick at their own homes, or look after the interests of the unfortunate classes in a variety of ways. Among these are the Children's Aid Society, the various City Missions, the Female Assistance Society, the Irish Emigrant Society, the Seamen's Friend Society, the Prison Association, the Women's Prison Association, which has charge of a home founded by ISAAC T. HOPPER, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and many others.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Among the Soldiers on Governor's Island—Its Appearance in this City—No Cause for Alarm.

Considerable unnecessary alarm has been awakened in the minds of our citizens of late by the sensational and exaggerated reports of the presence of epidemic yellow fever in our midst, originating among the soldiers on Governor's Island, and said to have been brought to the City by persons visiting that place. It will be remembered that two persons died of a disease supposed to have been yellow fever on the 12th of last month—WM. KELLY at Bellevue Hospital, and Mrs. KELLY, his wife, at No. 14 Essex-street. At the time of their death reports were published in one or two of the morning papers alleging that the cause was one of the worst types of the true "yellow Jack." It was said that these people, with two other persons, a Mrs. ANN McCORMICK and DAVID STRANEY, had gone the 2d of September to attend a "wake," and the funeral of a soldier named WM. HARRINGTON, on Governor's Island. On their return to the City all four sickened and died under such suspicious circumstances as to occasion an instant investigation, which resulted in (to use words of the City Sanitary Inspector MORRIS) "satisfactory evidence that the disease was not yellow fever." Inquiries being also directed toward Governor's Island, it was found that from the 14th of August until Sept. 18, fifty-one cases of a similar character had occurred upon a portion of the island known as the "Camp-women's quarters," which, as the same report says, "consists of small one-story and basement houses, situated about 100 feet from the water's edge of Buttermilk Channel, on the eastern and southern borders of the island. Twenty-three of these cases occurred among the women and children residents, none of whom died. The remaining twenty-eight cases were soldiers, residing in and frequenting these quarters, ten of which proved fatal. No cases occurred among the residents or soldiers of other portions of the island. The general symptoms of the disease, presented by those attacked," continued the report, "were chill, fever, diarrhœa, vomiting, slight jaundice, brown-coated tongue, urine of a dark color, which under the microscope presented no casts, blood or albumen. The average duration of the disease, in fatal cases, was less than a week." In conclusion Dr. MORRIS said further that "various opinions had been expressed by men of the medical profession who have been conversant with the facts connected with these cases, some classifying it as malarial bilious, and others as pernicious remittent and typhus fever. Whatever may be its special nomenclature," said he, "the fact is established beyond doubt that it is not yellow fever, or a disease of a contagious character." This was an emphatic contradiction of the statement that the disease was yellow fever.

Nevertheless, at a special meeting of the Board of Health, held on Thursday last, the Sanitary Inspector having visited the island with his aids, reported that the disease there was undoubtedly yellow fever, and that at the time of his visit forty-three cases were under treatment. The island was put under quarantine immediately, and the sick removed to the Lower Quarantine. There is a peculiarity about this apparent contradiction which can be accounted for in no other way than by ascribing it, as Dr. COLTMAN said, to a difference of opinion. When the first cases were reported to the Health Officer, Dr. COLTMAN visited Bellevue Hospital in the hope of seeing the man KELLY and observing his symptoms. When he arrived, however, KELLY was dead, and an autopsy had been made, the result of which did not appear upon the books. Yet the doctor, who for many years practiced in New-Orleans, and was thoroughly acquainted with the disease, says that the body had all the appearance of death having been caused by yellow fever. However, it was contended that as no "black vomit" had accompanied the other symptoms, the disease was nothing more than a very pernicious intermittent fever, which was not infectious, and could only be taken by coming into direct contact with the same local influences as the first patient had been subjected to. Being present at the investigation on Governor's Island the doctor had an opportunity of seeing this disease in active operation, and he is decidedly of the opinion that it is the "yellow fever," and an epidemic. Many physicians at head-quarters, and elsewhere, believe still that it is not, but all acknowledge that from the very first they were perfectly aware of its being a milder form of the same disease, modified by our more northern climate. These facts were made known at an early meeting of the Board, and were kept secret, because no good could be accomplished by letting the public know that such a dreaded visitant had reached their City. Several of the daily papers, actuated by similar humane motives, kept silent on the subject. Every step is being taken to prevent any possibility of the disease spreading, which will result successfully, no doubt. There are only four suspicious cases of this fever in the City, and the coming frosts will doubtless prevent the further spread of the disease.

The Criminal Courts—Arrests for Counterfeiting, Personal Violence, Larcenies, &c.

ARCHIBALD McCLELLAND, first officer of the steam-ship *Europa*, was charged before Commissioner STILLWELL, yesterday, with assaulting a Custom-house Inspector named VAN HORN. He was held for examination.

CLARA ADAMS, was held for trial, yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing, as alleged, $40, belonging to PETER BENDALL, of Philadelphia, by means of the "panel game."

TOM RILEY was committed for trial, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, by Judge COX, on a charge of indecent assault, preferred against him by ANNE McINERNY, of No. 412 Eighth-avenue.

JOHN BUCKLEY, accused of attempting to pass a counterfeit $100 bill on PATRICK KENNY, of No. 303 East Nineteenth-street, was discharged yesterday, the evidence against him being insufficient to sustain the prosecution.

MARK GILBERT, a Wall-street broker, charged with having in his possession four $1,000 bonds which he endeavored to alter, was again before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, for examination. The Commissioner reserved his decision, on a motion made by the defense for the dismissal of the charge, on the ground that the prosecution had not sufficiently identified the bonds.

CHARLES DUBELL was committed at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing, as alleged, $100 worth of horse-shoes, the property of DAVID ROBBINS, of No. 233 West Thirty-second-street.

ALEXIS NICHOLAS, CLEMENT HOSLTON and ADOLFO KEEP, counterfeiters, of No. 148 Madison-street, were each held by Commissioner WHITE, yesterday, in default of $10,000 bail. NICHOLAS is represented to be a companion of "BILL" GURNEY, a notorious counterfeiter.

Reception of the Young Bachelors' Club.

The opening reception of the Young Bachelors' Club took place last evening at the Standard House, No. 165 East Broadway. The Club was organized upward of two years ago, with a view of bringing the young men of the east side into closer companionship and of stimulating them to the exercise of their abilities in a friendly and salutary direction. While professedly social in its character, it also makes provision for the mental advancement of its members, and it proposes to have a reading-room and a library. The admission of members is subject to a severe test as to the character and morals of the applicant. At present there are only twenty-five gentlemen connected with it. Recent successes compelled them to renewed efforts, and last evening an elegant and well-furnished suite of rooms, at the Standard House, were formally opened as their head-quarters. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the members, together with a party of friends, sat down to a fine dinner. Mr. PETER MAHONEY, the Chairman, in a happy address, reviewed the labors of the past two years, and referred to the many beneficial results which such an organization was calculated to confer on young men. Addresses were also made by Mr. WM. F. MCNAMARA, editor of the *Sunburst*, Capt. SULLIVAN, ANTHONY OLLIVER, &c., expressing their satisfaction at the very favorable auspices under which the club was inaugurated. The company dispersed about 12 o'clock.

The Manhattan Club Vanquished by the New-York Club at Cricket.

The New-York and Manhattan Clubs played a return match at Hoboken, yesterday. The Manhattan members failed to present their full strength, and consequently were beaten by the New-York eleven. The game commenced at 1 o'clock, when New-York sent in BRETNALL and HIGGINSON to the bowling of BYRON and SWASEY. Before the third wicket fell 88 had been scored, and the last went down for 117, of which number HIGGINSON contributed 27, KEILLER 25, EASTWOOD 18, and HIGHAM 10. The Manhattan batters then began, and were only able to make 38 when their last man was neatly stumped by TYLER; JACKSON'S 14 and BYRON'S 9 being the highest scores. It being too late for further play the stumps were drawn. The following is the score:

NEW-YORK.		MANHATTAN.	
Bretnall b. Byron	1	Tully b. Rogerson	1
Higginson c. Oakley b. Byron	27	Jackson run out	14
Guille run out	6	H. Tucker c. Tyler b. Rogerson	1
Higham b. Jackson	10	Hosford c. Bretnall b. Eastwood	0
Rogerson b. Byron	7	Byron c. and b. Eastwood	9
Eastwood l. b. w. H. Tucker	18	Oakley c. Rogerson b. Eastwood	3
Keiller b. H. Tucker	25	Livesey b. Rogerson	0
Tyler l. b. w. Byron	2	Hayward b. Rogerson	4
Smith b. H. Tucker	3	Franklin run out	2
Harcombe b. Byron	0	Neeves not out	0
Mordaunt not out	2	Aylmer c. Tyler b. Eastwood	0
Byes 9, leg byes 4, wides 4	17	Byes 3, leg byes 1	4
Total	117	Total	38

Umpires—Messrs. BISHOP and EASTWOOD.

The Manhattan and Trenton Clubs play a game at Trenton on Monday.

BASE BALL.

The Star Club Beaten by the Mutual Club.

About 2,000 people assembled at the Union Grounds, yesterday, for the purpose of witnessing a home-and-home game between the Star and Mutual Clubs. The first game of the series was played in June last, and won by the Stars by a score of 14 to 8. The second game was played in August, resulting in a victory for the Mutuals, the score being 15 to 7. The game of yesterday was unusually interesting. The Stars were without their full nine out, both MANLY and MORT. ROGERS being absent. TOM MACDIARMID played in the nine as a substitute. The Mutuals were represented in full force, and played in good style. The game opened in favor of the Stars, the Mutuals not scoring in the three first innings, the Stars, in the meantime, batting well for 4 runs. In the three following innings the Mutuals punished CUMMINGS for 8 runs and scored 7. The sixth inning closed with totals of 7 to 5. Neither Club secured a run in the seventh inning. In the eighth inning, however, the Mutuals made 8 runs by first-class basting. The Stars were finally beaten by 5 runs.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, s. s.	2	2	4	5	Rogers, l. f.	0	0	1	0
Eggler, c. f.	2	1	3	0	Hicks, c.	2	3	12	2
Patterson, l. f.	2	1	1	0	Dollard, s. s.	2	1	0	1
Nelson, 2d b.	1	1	0	0	Clyne, 2d b.	2	2	0	3
E. Mills, 1st b.	1	1	11	0	Cummings, p.	0	0	0	1
Martin, r. f.	1	2	0	0	Beavens, 3d b.	1	3	1	1
C. Mills, c.	1	2	7	0	Worth, c. f.	0	2	1	0
Wolters, p.	2	2	0	2	Packer, 1st b.	1	1	9	0
Swandell, 3d b	1	2	1	4	M'Diarmed, r. f.	0	1	3	0
Total	13	14	27	11	Total	8	13	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	6	0	13
Star	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	8

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Grand Ball Match for the Championship.

The Mutual Club have issued a card explanatory of a proposed match for the club pennant and a gold ball, to take place on the Union Grounds, on the 17th inst., and will be continued daily until completed. The clubs invited to enter are the Red Stockings, the White Stockings, the Atlantics and Athletics. The contest is arranged for the purpose of settling the question of the base-ball championship.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The storm of Thursday last seems to have done no damage to the wharves or shipping in the harbor. The tide was very high on Thursday night, but the cellars adjacent to the water remained dry. Outside the harbor, however, the storm raged furiously, according to pilots and others who were in the Lower Bay.

A meeting with reference to the recent openings for Evangelical effort among the Roman Catholic nations of Europe, will be held this evening, at Association Hall. Addresses are expected by Rev. Wm. I. Budington, D. D.; Rev. Jos. Mullens, D. D., of London; Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Rev. H. D. Ganse and Rev. H. C. Riley.

An auction sale of unreclaimed goods took place yesterday morning at No. 176 Washington-street. Among the articles sold was a box about fifteen feet long, containing the stage apparatus of "Artemus Ward." The following printing appears on the outside in uneven letters: "A. Ward's backage."

Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY, Wall-street bankers, received a dispatch, yesterday, announcing the arrest of a man named FIELDS, who was, it is alleged, detected in an attempt to swindle that firm out of a large amount of money, by means of a bogus check, purporting to be signed by Messrs. WILDERMINGS, HOGUET & Co., No. 12 Duane-street.

There were twenty-three fires during last week, of which number one was caused by an incendiary, as reported by Fire Marshal McSPEDON. The others originated from various causes. The total loss was estimated at $18,220, the aggregate insurance being $75,000.

An elegant testimonial was presented to Mr. ASHLEY W. COLE, a well-known City journalist, at his residence, last evening, by his numerous friends. The presentation address was made by Mr. HENRY O'CONNOR.

The interior of St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, has been completed. The new building will be dedicated on Thursday next with the usual ceremonies of the Episcopal Church. S. P. WARREN, the organist, will lead the choir on the occasion.

President GRANT left for Washington by special train last evening. Previous to his departure he held a long consultation with Collector MURPHY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the dinner to be given by the New-York Yacht Club to Mr. JAMES ASHBURY, to-morrow evening, have changed the time to 7 o'clock.

The resignation of Hon. DUDLEY PHELPS, of the United States District-Attorney's office, was tendered to Judge NOAH DAVIS, yesterday. It was accepted with reluctance by the latter. Mr. PHELPS will resume his extensive private legal practice.

A commercial traveler named C. L. LOW, belonging to Elizabeth, N. J., was recently attacked by highwaymen in some woods in Delaware County, during which he shot one of his assailants. The latter subsequently died.

Judge BLATCHFORD will commence sitting in the United States District Court on Tuesday next, and Judge BENEDICT will commence sitting in the United States Circuit Court on the third Monday of this month to try criminal causes.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 40 Broad-street, on the third floor, occupied by R. BARTHOLD, dealer in foreign fruits. The latter lost $400 in stock. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

ANTHONY STARKE, aged fourteen years, of No. 157 Norfolk-street, employed in C. BOSSE & Co.'s spice factory, at No. 18 Leonard-street, was struck by an elevator, yesterday, and was dangerously injured. He was removed to the Park Hospital.

A child named ATWOOD died, yesterday, at No. 460 West Thirty-third-street, of injuries sustained, on Thursday, by a fall from a third-story window.

At the Bankruptcy Court, last week, applications were made for the benefit of insolvency by Messrs. PETER SATOUETTE, WILLIAM H. MARSTON and ELIAS HEINEMANN.

A birth happened in a public carriage, yesterday, the mother, JANE A. JORDAN, of No. 107 Madison-street, being en route to a funeral at the time.

PHILLIP DUNLAP, of No. 105 Washington-street, who was recently injured by CHRISTOPHER LANIGAN, was removed to the Park Hospital, yesterday, his wound having broken out afresh.

A fire occurred, yesterday, in the cellar of the tenement No. 252 West Forty-first-street, causing slight damage.

WILLIAM A. CHILDS and J. C. AITKEN were appointed clerks in the Custom-house yesterday.

The remains of a female, aged about twenty-five years, were found, yesterday, in the North River, at the foot of Canal-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The weather was quite warm, yesterday, the thermometer reaching 80° at 3 o'clock.

There were 506 deaths, 219 marriages, 211 births, and 41 still-born, in this City during the past week.

There were 1,349 arrests during the week ending yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

The congregations of the Second and Third Presbyterian Societies will assemble to-morrow, for the first time since the union, at their church on Clinton-street, near Fulton-street. The services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. GREENE, Prof. C. W. HEDGE, and Rev. TITUS COAN.

The order to show cause why a mandamu should not issue for contempt against certain Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn in not obeying a mandamus requiring them to open Pratt-street in the Eastern District, was argued yesterday before Judge PRATT. Corporation Counsel DE WITT appeared for the city, and WINCHESTER BRITTON for the relators. The names of the delinquent Aldermen are BURROWS, CLANCY, TOFANS, NOLAN, WILLARD, WALTER, WEBER, KERRIGAN and COFFEY. The attachments will be entered on Monday, when the order of the Court will be carried into effect by the arrest of the Aldermen.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the De Kalb avenue and Coney Island Companies reduced their fares yesterday from six to five cents per passenger on adults, and from four cents to three cents for children under twelve years of age. The fares on the Atlantic-street route were continued at the old rates.

Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Frederick Linder, Maria List, Hannah Wells, Meta Ficken, William A. Bailey, Dolores E. McCue, John T. Wellings, David G. Patterson, Catherine Kerrigan, and Julia Ann Hathaway, all of the City of Brooklyn.

The following wills were proved last week: Nancy Suydam, of the town of New Utrecht; John Diefenbach, Mary Madden, Henry Brigel, Harriet Capels, Samuel Van Nostrand, and Catharine Rose, all of the City of Brooklyn.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Dean-street and Schenectady-avenue, will be dedicated today at 11 o'clock. The pastor is Rev. R. D. DARRELL.

The clothes-cleaning establishment of GEO. VANDERVEER, at the corner of Court and Pacific streets, was entered by thieves, at a late hour on Friday night, and $150 worth of clothing was taken therefrom.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, FREDERICK REICHART, aged twenty-three years, fell from the second-story window of his residence, at No. 126 Clinton-avenue, and was instantly killed.

Yesterday morning, Rear-Admiral M. SMITH relieved Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The latter officer will hereafter act as Port-Admiral.

There were 181 stray children picked up by the Police, on the streets, during September. They were all restored to their parents or guardians.

Assistant-Assessor WASS captured a wagon containing twenty-five barrels of illicit whisky, yesterday, in Smith-street.

Within the last eight days thirty cases of small-pox have been reported at the Health Office.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday the members of the Argonauta Club, at Bergen Point, contested for the single-scull championship of the club. The oarsmen included Messrs. A. C. HUMPHREY, E. WHITE and E. J. BRAMHALL. The race was one mile and return. BRAMHALL was the winner, making the race in fifteen minutes and thirty-five seconds. The championship badge is valued at $75.

A young man entered the jewelry-store of Mr. J. REIDER, of No. 234 Main-street, Paterson, on Friday night, and asked to see a gold watch. A watch worth $75 was shown him, and afterward a case of rings worth $200. He then snatched the property from the counter and dashed down the street. He was finally captured, and then said that his name was CHARLES THOMPSON. He was committed for trial.

The new Chapel at Bloomfield, known as "Westminster Chapel," was dedicated last Friday night, and Rev. DUNCAN KENNEDY, late of Troy, N. Y., was installed as pastor. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn.

A little boy, named JOHN RYAN, was drowned yesterday at Long Dock, Jersey City. The body was found floating near Pavonia Ferry. It was removed to the house of his parents at First and Prospect streets.

The inquest at Bloomington on the body of the colored man, DIAMOND, who died from injuries received in a street fight, ended in a disagreement of the jury. The testimony was collected by Dr. WAGONER, the Coroner, but failed to fully prove the guilt of VAN NESS, the prisoner.

The Republican Convention for Mercer County met yesterday at Temperance Hall, and nominated THOS. CROZER for Sheriff.

Prominent citizens of Paterson are petitioning for leniency in the case of FURNIVAL and POWERS, the Excelsior Park rioters. Senator HOOPER, Ex-Senator BUCKLEY and SOCRATES TATTLE are among the petitioners.

KATE GRAY, of New-Brunswick, who stole $450 from Mrs. JANE DUNBAR on the 20th ult., was committed to the Police Station in New-Brunswick, having been arrested in New-York.

WILLIAM GREEN, one of the men employed at CAREY'S foundry at the time when the explosion occurred last week, died early yesterday morning.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock and Assistant Surgeon U. T. Lowe have been ordered to the Atlantic Fleet. First Assistant Engineer Jas. H. Chasmar and Second Assistant William E. Sibley have been ordered to iron-clad duty at Key West. Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Birchard, to the *Congress*. Capt. W. N. Jeffers has been detached as member of the Examining Board, and ordered to duty at the Department. Lieut.-Commander L. J. Nafle, from signal duty and placed on sick leave. Lieut.-Commander W. H. Brice, from the receiving-ship at Philadelphia and ordered to iron-clad duty at Key West. The following First Lieutenants in the Army, unassigned, are relieved from duty as Indian agents and placed on waiting orders: W. W. Mitchell, George Atchison and J. M. Kelly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The market was quiet and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92	92¼
Consols for account	92	92¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	90¼	90¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, (old,)	89¾	89¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	88¾	88¾
United States 10-40s	86	86
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	113	113
Erie Railroad Shares	18	18
Atlantic and G. W. Railroad Shares	26	26

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed heavy at 94¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull and closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. PRODUCE—Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 65s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—TALLOW firmer, but unchanged.

ANTWERP, Oct. 1—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed quiet at 53½f. for Standard White.

Weather Report.

New-York, Saturday, Oct. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. W.	Raining	54
Portland	N. W.	Overcast	60
Boston	N. W.	Cloudy	63
New-York	W.	Clear	73
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	71
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	71
Washington	W.	Clear	73
Fortress Monroe	Calm	Clear	73
Richmond	W.	Clear	76
Charleston	N. N. W.	Cloudy	76
Savannah	N. W.	Cloudy	71
Augusta	N. N. W.	Raining	76
Oswego	N. E.	Raining	63
Buffalo	N. E.	Raining	61
Pittsburg	N. E.	Cloudy	68
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	58
Louisville	Calm	Foggy	70

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—J. S. Parker, wife and 2 servants, Thos. H. Hodgkins, M. Mason, G. Du Bignon, W. C. Beck, Miss Fannie Richardson, Mrs. H. Furhans and infant, Dr. E. Sheppard, H. Rubidon, E. R. Chapman, Mr. Van Marcus, J. Reinhart and wife, Mrs. E. A. Bailey, Mrs. Marmelstein, James Wescombe, H. Silenstein, R. O. Spencer, Miss L. Spencer, Mrs. L. S. Douglass, Miss Kittie Sieman and infant, Mrs. A. H. McDaniel, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clift, Mrs. E. L. Moffatt, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Robt. Flournoy, Miss and Master Moffat, Miss Russell, N. Plass, J. H. Bartholomew, Geo. A. Reynolds, Chas. Weiss, C. Mehlen, F. Stone, Geo. P. Sanford, P. Mercer, John E. Fox, T. H. Jackson, John Gammon, J. F. Saiger, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gammon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Malewsky, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McBerth, Miss Gammon, Miss Adams, C. H. Browning, J. E. Emmerson, M. Duggan, C. S. Schlatter.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—P. McIntyre, W. P. Greene, M. Johnson, Wm. Dubois, M. Molina, G. J. Mills, Wm. Lane, Miss A. Mount, Miss J. S. Snow, Miss May Thorpe, Miss Mary Stone, M. Richard, lady and daughter, Miss C. C. Sherwood, Geo. F. Carr, lady and child, H. Orwell, Joseph Wilson, Wm. F. Clark, Miss Anna Clark, Miss E. W. Abbott, O. H. P. Goodwin, Abraham M. Goodwin, Samuel Barse and lady, Miss Ida M. Barse, Thomas Weighan, Mrs. S. R. Dorsett, F. W. Avery, M. B. Gillet, Mrs. Chas. S. Brown, Mrs. J. S. Derby, H. D. Keeler, J. G. Brown, M. Gasion, M. Cohen, Miss F. Dorsett.

OCT 1—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss Marshall, Mrs. Scharzenbourg, Miss A. Rooker, Miss M. Rooker, Alf. Rooker and wife, Henry Kenneth, John Monck, Sr., F. P. Buckley, J. W. Alden, Mr. Wood, Mr. Lender, Percy Otterborough, Walter Otterborough, John Kill, Max Lechner, Rev. Spencer Edwards, Rev. A. Holborn, Capt. William Marsh, William Burns, William Heaton, B. Hubbard, W. R. Page, S. Eyerheim, James Riedel and wife, Mrs. Minna Ruge and 2 children, Dr. Ritchie.

OCT. 1—*In steam-ship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—Rev. Mr. Doherty, John Bourke, W. D. Wharton, S. P. Barnum, C. R. Wickens, J. W. Allison, Miss H. G. Britton, Miss M. Chase, Miss M. A. Lathrop, Mrs. Geo. Ferguson, F. Springler, Geo. Parker, C. M. Marsellor, Rev. Mr. Yeonah, F. W. A. Keroyd, F. Parker, John Taylor, J. H. Hall, B. H. Lightfoot, Miss M. Butler, Miss G. H. Ward, Mrs. Geo. Ferguson and child, Mrs. F. Spradler, Mrs. Geo. Parker, Mrs. A. T. Cigne.

OCT. 1—*In steam-ship Europa, for Glasgow.*—John L. Buss, Wm. Brown, Robt. Johnstone, Andrew Hogg, Paul Von Gydow, D. S. McLaggan, Malvina Evers, Robert M. Beese and wife, Robert Goodwell, Catharine Goodwell, Mrs. John Twelster, Mrs. McKay, Imogene Thomson, Wm. McDonald, Wm. Gevsig, C. Wallace, Martha Campbell and infant, Mrs. Rutherford and infant, Mr. McGinley, James Tate, John Mitchell, Henry Wilson, Wm. McLellan.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—T. M. Norwood and wife, F. I. Champion, Mrs. C. E. Cole, G. W. Wylie, W. G. B. Lewis, W. S. Johns, W. A. Wilcox, D. Greenleaf, Rev. Mr. Smith, P. H. Radford, A. G. Spencer, and 14 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. [illegible], General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, [illegible] and [illegible] should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:57 | Sun sets......5:41 | Moon sets.11:48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....1:00 | Gov. Island....1:51 | Hell Gate..3:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Emily B. Souder, Crowell, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Jas. Hand; Valley City, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Northern Light, Porter, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreary, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Montgomery, Fairclotn, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Magnolia, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Penny, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Saxon, Jones, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Ships [illegible] Albert, (N. G.,) Plamann, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Southern Rights, Weymouth, Savannah, C. L. Wright & Co.; W. H. Moody, (Br.,) Hilton, Charleston, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Bambino Padre, (Ital.,) Viardo, Antwerp, Bolen & Sterck; American Eagle, Baker, Seville, Jas. Henry; Damon, Patrons, London, A. Starbuck & Co.; Edmond Heert, (N. G.,) Deewald, Antwerp, Boonen, Graves & Co.; T. K. Weldon, Colson, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; John Fyfe, Tailer, Charleston, T. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Brigs Mazeppa, (Br.,) Corson, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Sons; James Miller, Thombs, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Wolfville, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schrs. Jason, Willey, Demerara and a market, Jones & Lough; Arthur, Patterson, Brazos Santiago, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; S. P. Hall, Chipman, Brunswick, Ga., T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Margaret Plater, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., S. Godwin & Son; Lizzie Maul, Butler, Yorktown, Va.; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Haudeld, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Sunbeam, Williams, Gaboon, W. C. A., Yates & Porterfield; Hero, Kelly, Salem, R. W. Ropes; Artist, Forrester, Somerset, Ferguson & Wood; C. C. Bearse, Hodgson, Port-au-Spain, Miller & Houghton; B. F. Chandler, (Br.,) Lake, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Moonlight, Briggs, Bucksville, S. C., S. E. Small & Co.; Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Sloops Report, Hart, Providence; Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville.

Canal-boat Manhattan, Getchell, Oswego, Northern Transportation Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R Morgan & Co. Has had strong E. and N. E. gales, with heavy sea and thick weather the entire passage, and was detained off Sandy Hook 12 hours by thick fog.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Quick, New-Orleans Sept. 24, and South-west Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had easterly and southeasterly winds, with thick weather the past two days.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, Sept. 20, and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 714 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Sept. 28, no lat., &c., passed a steamer bound E. showing two red lights and one bright light.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Sept. 22, and S. W. Pass Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship La Duchesse d'Orleans, (of Baltimore,) Hines, Marseilles 55 ds. and Gibraltar 40 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced light westerly winds the entire passage; Sept. 22, lat. 38 36, lon. 64 55, spoke bark Charles, (Nor.,) Thisted, from Cuplico for Falmouth, 90 ds. out, short of provisions and supplied her.

Bark Hakon Jarl, (Nor.,) Mathiesen, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to W. Briggs—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Sept. 12, lat. 46, lon. 54, encountered a hurricane from S. E. to N. E. lasting 8 hours; 19th, lat. 44 12, lon. 63 45, had another hurricane from S. E. to W., lasting 12 hours, but received no damage.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Downey, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Carib, Jayne, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and rum to P. Hanford. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana Sept. 16, with sugar, &c., to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Hastings, (Br.,) Dunn, Boston 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Anna, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McClellan, Yabacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig James Ratchford, (Br.,) George, Milk River, Ja., 23 ds., with logwood to J. Leacraft—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Had strong N. E. gales from San Antonio to Hatteras.

Brig Sabino, (Br.,) Vernon, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to L. J. Belloni—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Asuncion, (Span.,) Corina, Sagua 29 ds., in ballast to J. de Rivera & Co.

Brig Max, (N. G.,) Altmann, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to master.

Brig Abby Watson, Allen, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocker, Maracaibo 20 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lots & Co.—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Sept. 10, in the Gulf of Maracaibo, had a heavy gale, with head sea, during which sprung mainmast; since then had light winds and calms; 13th, off San Domingo, was boarded by the French steamer Talisman, who overhauled our papers, &c.

Schr. Walter Scott, (Br.,) Sypher, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, (of Brookhaven,) Murray, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. No date, &c., during a heavy N. E. gale, lost part of deck-load.

Schr. Valiant, (Br.,) Cropley, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., via Holmes' Hole, with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. G. P. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. R. Mundel, Beckwith, Seal Island, with fish to Crocker & Haley.

Schr. Rickler, Haynes, Seal Island, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Kate Clinch, Daws, Seal Island, with fish to Moore & Lampbear.

Schr. Veto, Harrington, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, McRae, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Morning Star, Lynch, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boss, Shute, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Emma Briggs, Briggs, New-Bedford.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Motto, Stafford, Elizabethport, for Apponaug.

Schr. Elizabeth, Ferry, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Charter Oak, Arthur, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Providence.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamers City of Washington, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Gulf Stream, for Galveston; Emily B. Souder and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and Magnolia, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; Ships John Mann and Southern Rights, for Savannah; barks Peter C. Warwick, for Rio Janeiro; Jennie Cobb, for Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Grace E. Cann, from Gottenburg.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 1.—Arr. schr. My Rover, from New-York. Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York, Lookard, for Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 30.—Arr. schrs. Julia E. Pratt, C. W. Locke and John McAdam, Philadelphia; Boston; July Fourth, Bangor, Newark, N. J.; Hattie, New-York, Addison.

Sld. schrs. Nellie M. Power, Walter H., Thorndike, General Banks, Sarah Wooster, Caroline Knight, Amanda Powers, Pearl, Empress, Lucy Ames, Veto, Cypress, Charlie & Willie, John McAdams, Sandalphon, Rangatira, (Br.)

30th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ada F. Whitney, Georgetown, D. C.; Boston; Charles E. Gibson, Alexandria, do.; Annie M. Martin, Philadelphia, do.; S. S. Hudson, do.; Salem; Josephine, Sandpoint, do.; Minetta, Bangor, New-York; H. B. Billings, Machias, do.

Sld. brigs B. F. Nash and Eva N. Johnson; schrs. July Fourth, Judge Tenny, Minetta, and H. S. Billings.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1.—The North German steamer Berlin, of the Baltimore and Bremen line, passed out the Capes, last evening, for Bremen.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Arr. Sept. 30, steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. Oct. 1, steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; San Jacinto, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 1.—Arr. the wreck of the French brig Michel et Ana, of Port Vendres, in charge of her mate and four of the crew of the brig Addie McAdams, from New-York, which vessel took off the crew of the French brig in lat. 24 N., lon. 63 30 W.

Cld. bark Lamplighter, for New-York.

Spoken.

Sept. 27, lat. 26, long. 74, spoke bark Savannah, from Philadelphia for Port Spain, Trinidad.

Sept. 29, lat. 38, long. 74, spoke bark A. B. Wyman, from —— for Savannah; lost no vessels.

Foreign Ports.

At Havana, Sept. 17, bark Ester, for New-York; brig Ella Maria, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Oct. 1.—The Anchor line steam-ship Dacian, from New-York, arrived at Moville yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 1.—The Cunard line steam-ship Java, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 30.—Arr. 10 P. M. steamer Cuba, from New-York.

BREST, Oct. 1.—The steam-ship Lafayette, of the Transatlantic line, from New-York for Havre, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this morning. All well.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The bark Pacha has arrived at Hull from Hamburg. She reports having encountered no French blockaders or other obstacles.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The steamer Rota, for Havana, has been damaged, and is now at Milford Haven repairing.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.

Have a complete assortment, including Spanish cedar for veneering and boards for cigar boxes, to which they invite [illegible] orders from all close cash purchasers. [illegible] Nos. 169, 170 and 172 Centre-st. Factory, Nos. [illegible] Monroe-st., No. 200 Lewis-st.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
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WHO OWNED THE JEWELS?
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IN WHICH SHE DEPICTS

The Fate of a Coquette,
The Visions of a Fortune-Hunter,
The Schemes of the Mad Alchemist,
The Fop Who Became a Hero,
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Who Owned the Jewels?

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